HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,659—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

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JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Meade	11th April,
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	J. Reeves	18th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7392	W. B. Andrews	2nd May,
† SUTLEJ	4927	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5953	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY. 5 P.M.	1896.
† GANGES	4360	T. F. Creery	22nd May,
R.I. ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Meade	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	5th June,
R.I. SHANNON	6182	T. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4360	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port, transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Malcom before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent inter vals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May 96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Sing'e and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Commanding at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1896.

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BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
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VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, a CLIENTS' Service.
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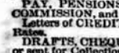

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 3 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,495 tons, on the 16th April, at 18 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Dutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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ESTBD. 1870.

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In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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JEWELLERS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
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Size: 36 by 18 ins., Rs. 3-4 per doz.
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" 50 " 23 " " 6-8 "
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Superior " " 4-12 "

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7 ft.	6 ins.	by	4 ft.	6 ins.	Rs.	3-8	per pair.
7 "	6 "		6 "	0 "	"	4-8	"
7 "	6 "		7 "	6 "	"	5-8	"
7 "	6 "		9 "	0 "	"	7-8	"

WHITE TWILL COTTON SHEETS.

7 ft.	6 ins.	by	4 ft.	6 ins.	Rs.	3-15	per pair.
7 "	6 "		6 "	0 "	"	5-4	"
7 "	6 "		7 "	6 "	"	7-1	"
7 "	6 "		9 "	0 "	"	9-4	"

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THESE ARE WELL MADE AND GOOD VALUE.

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Longcloth per doz.	4 0	6 8
Do. superior "	5 4	8 12
Fine Sheeting "	6 8	9 12
Twill do. "	6 8	9 12
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		Rs. a.
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Do. do. do. " 4½ " 9 "	"	2 0
Do. do. do. " 5½ " 9 "	"	2 8
Unbleached Honeycomb Towels,	per doz.	
size 30 by 20 ins.		1 10
Do. do. do. " 38 " 24 "	"	2 4
Do. do. do. " 50 " 29 "	"	3 12
Do. do. do. " 78 " 40 "	"	6 8
Do. do. do. " 78 " 50 "	"	11 0
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Do. do do 42 " 25 "	"	6 0
White Turkish Towels, (superior quality), 27 " 54 "	each.	12 0
Do. do. Bath Sheets, 46 " 78 "	each.	2 12
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Do. do. 34 " " 24 "	"	3 12
Do. do. 68 " " As. 9 per yd.		
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THE GREAT sale of this well-known wine has induced a number of unscrupulous persons to put up and sell under the same or a similar name, a very inferior article, which has recently found its way into the Bombay Market.

As SOLE AGENTS for this Presidency, we hereby caution all purchasers not to accept any bottle which do not bear the words "St. RAPHAEL" on the label and capsule, and OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS on a Special Label.

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HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

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BOMBAY

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	

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Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the Undersigned, before the 30th instant.

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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year.....	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—FORBES STREET

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS :—

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,19,889 12 8
Deposits	"	97,12,251 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,719 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,37,519 2 8
Sundries	"	1,12,266 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,009 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,115 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,06,827 9 4
Properties, Head Stock	"	1,93,135 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 44, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarivo, Shanghai Yocohow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposits are received for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris, at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in their bedrooms, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 7,750,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. S. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	KYONG.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 21 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Auzias-Turenne, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatens destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., 5s., 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Medicine dealers throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TOBARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Money-value Printing Presses. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*tetoe par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Third Extra Races.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Bombay Graduates' Association, Annual Meeting, Novelty Theatre, 5 p.m.
B. V. R. Adult Squads Drill Prizes Competition.
B. B. I. "Scout" and "Troop" Challenge Cups Competitions, Bandora.
Musical and Dramatical Entertainment, Framji Hall, 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, Farewell Performance, 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Madrasai Anjuman-I-Islam, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee presiding, 5 p.m.
Music at the Mahaluxmi Race-course, 4 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sports, Bandora Sea-shore, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Alecto left it on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ajax entered and the steamer Patna left the dock yesterday.

FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD—Narayen Baloo, employed on board the steam-ship Jupitar, now lying in the harbour, while at work on board, on Wednesday evening, accidentally fell into the hold, a height of about fifteen feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The tenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held, this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the Novelty Theatre, when Professor G. K. Gokhale, B.A., of the Fergusson College, will deliver an address. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Balu Visram and two others were charged with the theft of rice, valued at Rs. 15. One Haridas Topan had entrusted the rice to the accused for transhipment into a steamer in the harbour. The accused did not take the property to the steamer. They were convicted and sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Suleman Haji Bala prosecuted Pir Bala on a charge of theft of a piece of cotton prints. Complaint was busy showing some piece-goods to customers, when the accused, who has been an habitual shop-lifter, ran away with a big piece of cloth. Accused having been often convicted, his Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESPATCH OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Karim Mowlabux alias Baboo, a Mahomedan weaver, who had been remanded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1892 committed the murder of a man at Benares, pending the arrival of warrant from the authorities at Benares, was, yesterday, brought up again by Inspector Burke, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, and was ordered by the court to be despatched to Benares under police escort, the usual warrant having been received from the authorites thereof.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair — W. William
Overture	Hamliten Streiche — Suppo
Valse	Mon Ami — Canna
Selection	Shop Girl — Ivan Caryll
Aria	On Piccolo Solo — Selling
Galop	Early in the Morning — Buccalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS.—About o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out among quantity of loose cotton lying on the first floor in Bombay Cotton Press at Middle Colaba. The oy engine belonging to the press was immediately brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished in a short time. The Colaba steamer promptly on the spot, followed by the Fort, but ere not used, as the private appliances had put the fire out. The damage is estimated at ,500. The outbreak was attributed to friction caused by a stone getting between the machinery.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Mahaluxmi Race-course the following programme, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock:—

March	Watch Parade — Zehrer.
Overture	Comedy — Kober Bela.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons — Morelli.
Selection	Attilla — Verdi.
Polka	Hannah — Kuhner.
Valse	Dreaming — Royle.
Finale	La Favorita — Donizetti.
Galop	Princess Juhu — Kunner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Before his departure from Bombay, on the 18th instant, a group photo of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, president, and members of the executive and general committees of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, together with the honorary solicitor, architect, and auditor of the Society, will be taken in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, this morning. About twenty-five gentlemen connected with the two committees of the Society have consented to be present in the compound of the hospital at Parel for the purpose.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Laxmon Atmaram, a teacher in the Robert Money School, charged Khuba Jetha, a Marwari, with defamation, in that he charged him with theft of a purse of money and caught hold of him in a public street. The case was called on for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant and withdrew the charge. Accused, through a mistake, had charged complainant wrongly. He had shown his regret for what he had done, and the complainant accepted the apology.

A CHIEF ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, J. McKinly, Chief Engineer of the P. and O. steamer Ava, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Prince's Dock, on the 27th ultimo. Two persons, who were found in accused's company, were similarly charged the next day before the magistrate, one of them being warned and discharged, and the other being fined Rs. 15. McKinly had proceeded on a voyage, and could not put in an appearance in court. He appeared yesterday, and regretted that he had a drop too much, and that he had misbehaved himself. He was sorry that some damage was done to the back victoria which he and his companions had hired. He was fined Rs. 5.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—To-night, lovers of good music in Bombay will have an opportunity of enjoying a musical entertainment got up by some ladies and gentlemen amongst the Portuguese community, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in aid of a charitable institution (the Society of N. S. da Piedade). This institution has been doing an amount of good, for it was founded some twenty-six years ago to house and feed the poor and indigent without distinction of caste and creed. To-night's entertainment is a unique one of its kind, for in the orchestra alone about fifty violins and other instruments take part, there being besides a good many songs and solos by some well-known ladies and gentlemen. The institution is deserving of the support of the general public.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—About half-past 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Dr. Munchershaw N. Disana, of Cumballa Hill, was driving in his phaeton at a moderate pace along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when the left shaft of the carriage accidentally struck Hussen bin Baker, a seaman on board her Majesty's ship Sphinx, who was then in company of seven other seamen of the same vessel, causing a contused wound on the left side of the chest. It appears that Dr. Munchershaw, on seeing the man in front of the carriage, called out to him to get out of the way, but the man was so deeply engaged in conversation with his comrades, that he did not listen to the warning, and hence the accident. Hussen was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

SPORTS IN BANDORA.—As already stated, a Provisional Committee have organised sports to take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the foreshore, adjoining the new Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel. Excellent arrangements are being made by the management, and already the event is looked forward to with great interest. Sports are no new thing in Bandora, but the event in question bears two novel features which tend to make the occasion a remarkable one—viz., a prize to be offered for the funniest man on the "scene"—or, to be precise, the person who appears in a most laughter-provoking costume; the second being the fact that more than half-a-dozen young ladies have consented to take part in the races—which is quite an unique thing in Bandora, and has evoked a keen interest among the lovers of sport. The presence of the excellent Band of St. Peter's, coupled with the well-known names of Messrs. F. Duquenne, M. F. Gomes, Anthony Conceicao, N. F. Gonsalves, and Jos. P. De Mello, foreshadow a grand success, and a pleasant afternoon.

A GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore Burning Ground, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Amrabhai, aged eleven years, residing with her mother at Kika Street. On the 22nd ultimo, deceased went with her mother to a feast at a friend's house, and while there, at about 11 p.m., she went into a room to fetch water. As she was taking out some water from a chatty, one end of her sari caught fire from a naked kerosine oil burning lamp, which was placed close by, and she was burnt over her legs, thighs, and arms. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, whence, after her burns were dressed, she was taken home by the mother. On the following day the mother again took her to the hospital, and brought her home again, and continued to do so till five or six days ago. As the deceased got no better, the mother applied some household remedies to the burns, but with no better result. Deceased was subsequently attacked with fever, which continued until her death, which took place on Thursday evening. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

STEALING SAND FROM THE SEA-SHORE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Acting Inspector Henry Brewin prosecuted three Hindu labourers, named Gungaram Lakman Bahu, Bahu Lakman Harri, before Mr. W. R. Hamilt n, charging them with stealing a quantity of sand, valued at four annas, from a fishing pond at Malabar Hill, Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust, while Mr. Velinker defended the accused. It appears that, on Wednesday noon, Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Canteenwalla, manager of the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, reported to Acting Inspector Henry Brewin that the three accused trespassed on his fish pond, which was the property of the Bombay Port Trust, and for which he pai Rs. 4 per month, and with the assistance of a karbhari, named Narsi, carried away nearly a cart load of sand. The karbhari stood in his own compound, and ordered the three accused to cart away the sand. Mr. Brewin went to the pond and arrested the three accused. Mr. Velinker contended that the charge of theft could not lie against the accused as the sand on the sea-shore was "res nullius," and could not be the subject of theft under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code. Secondly, that so far as section 30 of the Ports Act was concerned, the limits of the Port of Bombay were not defined in the Act, and the prosecution not having produced any resolution of the Government, or any bye-law, defining such limits, it was impossible for the court to decide whether the spot in question was included within the limits of the Port of Bombay. Lastly, that the accused ought to be acquitted of the present charge, and if it appeared to the prosecution that any offence under the Port Trust Act was committed, they should follow the procedure laid down in that Act, and proceed against the accused in a subsequent proceeding. Accused were ordered to restoring the sand or pay for it after writing to the Conservator of the Port of Bombay as required by the Act. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the prosecution should have been under the Ports Act X. of 1889. If the persons concerned wanted any sand, they should in future apply for it to the Port Officer. As the value of the sand in question was very small, he would not go into the case at any length, but simply warn and discharge the accused.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF POLICEMEN.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on Thursday night, a fire broke out in a shop for the sale of coal, belonging to a Mahomedan, named Tarmahomed, at Chira Bazaar, which, had it not been for the vigilance and energy of the residents of the locality, would have resulted in the destruction of several neighbouring dwelling houses. It appears that a Parsee, named Cursetji Dinshaw Gadiwalla, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, residing in the ground floor of a five-storeyed house at Chiva Bazaar, while sitting on the verandah of his house and talking to some friends, noticed volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of Tarmahomed's coal shop, which is opposite to his house, while tongues of flames curled up through the crevices of the boards of the shop. Cursetji at once raised an alarm of fire, when a large number of Parsee residents of the locality rushed to the scene, armed with hatchets, crow-bars and choppers, and having broken open the boards of the shop, made their way in, when they discovered some bags of coal as well as the roof on fire. A number of Parsees went up the roof and entered the place by cutting down several rafters. In the meantime a policeman doing duty close by went to the Dhobie Talao Police station, and gave information there about the fire, but for some reason or another he did not telephone to the fire-brigade station. The residents of the locality, however, continued with energy the operation of putting the flames out by pouring over them buckets and chatties of water, procured from the well in the compound of Dr. Lind's house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire in twenty minutes without the aid of the fire-brigade. While Inspector Robinson was preparing to go to the scene of the fire, another sepoy went to the police station and informed him that the fire was out. Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who happened to pass by that road, seeing the occurrence, at once got down and inquired of the policemen whether the fire-brigade station had been informed. The sepoy stated that he did not do so, as he thought the fire would be put out in a short time. Mr. Murzban at once brought the negligence of the sepoy to the notice of Inspector Robinson, who had come on the spot by that time. Upon an inquiry it was ascertained that the information given by the sepoy to Inspector Robinson, that the fire had been out, was premature. The outbreak was attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage done was estimated at Rs. 50. It was also ascertained that the occupier of the shop had been carrying on business in coal for the last six years without any license from the Municipal Commissioner. There were in the shop, at the time of the outbreak, about forty bags of coal.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE AND DELEGATES.)

A SUIT FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

BAI SOONABAI VS. BEJANJI RATTONJEE AND ANOTHER.

IN this case the Petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her husband's misconduct with Indrani, the co-respondent in the case. The following gentlemen acted as delegates:—Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji (Foreman), Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban C.I.E., Dastur Pestonjee Burjorji Sanjana, Dastur Darab Rustamji Sanjana, Messrs. Jehangir Byram Ji Murzban, Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Darashah Rattonji Chichgur, Nawabhoy Rustamji Raniba, K. R. Cama, Cursetji Nassarwanji Wadia, and Fardunji Rattanji Parekh. The petitioner, who is about thirty-six years of age, was present in court while the respondent and co-respondent did not put in an appearance. Jarbai, who has a dignified appearance, seems to be a very quiet woman of attractive features, and she gave her evidence in a clear and impressive manner. She was represented by Mr. Bomonji Mehta, pleader, who, in opening the case remarked that the petitioner, Jarbai was married to the first respondent in the year 1882 at Ahmedabad. They lived together happily for about twenty years, and had several issues. Their misfortune began in 1892 when they were living at Allahbad. At that time, the co-respondent became acquainted with a woman named Indrani. Soon after the acquaintance grew into intimate friendship, and ultimately resulted in the respondent forsaking the petitioner and living with Indrani. Jarbai made unsuccessful efforts to dissuade her husband from the course which he was following. As there was no chance of bringing about a reconciliation, she had to have recourse to law.

Mr. Mehta then called Jarbai, who in her examination, stated that she was married to Bejonji while she was only twelve or thirteen years of age. The marriage was solemnised according to the Parsee customs and ceremonies in the form recognised by the religious precepts of Zoroaster. She had eight children by the marriage, but only three were surviving. Till the end of 1892 she lived with her husband at Allahabad, where he was employed in the service of the Cawnpore Spinning Machine Company. About that time he formed the friendship of one Babukhan, who used to come to their house. Through Babukhan he became acquainted with the woman, Indrani, to whom Bejonji paid special attention. She remonstrated with him on account of his familiarity with Indrani, and also entreated him not to visit her where she lived with Babukhan. But neither her remonstrances nor the entreaties were of any avail. She once seriously took him to task for his conduct, but this resulted in an open rupture. He forsook her entirely, and went and lived with Indrani, who, she believed, was the lawful wife of Babukhan. Bejanjee and Indrani then went to Jubbulpore, and there lived together for some time. She wrote a letter to Bejanji, entreating him to return to her and his children, and give up the society of Indrani, but her letter was not replied to. She then came to Ahmedabad with her three children, and depended upon her father's relations for her maintenance. In June last, she was informed that Bejanji and Indrani had come to Bombay. She at once came to Bombay and found that he was living with Indrani. She went and saw him and entreated him not to bring disgrace upon himself and ruin to his lawful wife and children but he did not listen to her appeal. She came back with the three children and asked him what to do with them, and where to maintain them from, but he said that she might do anything she pleased. At present her father's house is the residence of the petitioner and the three children.

Mr. Mehta then called and examined two witnesses, Jehangir Hormusji and Bamonji Ardeshir and they corroborated the statement of the petitioner that the petitioner was in fact living in adultery with Indrani. Together in one of the rooms of a chawl at Arab Lane.

This closed the case for the petitioner. His Lordship having briefly summed up the evidence the delegates decided on the issues that the marriage of the petitioner with the co-respondent was legal and that the respondent was guilty of misconduct. His Lordship agreeing with the delegates, granted a decree for the dissolution of marriage in favour of the petitioner.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT "MOOZAFFERABAD."

DURING the past week, festivities on a magnificent scale have been going on at the family residence, situated in Abdul Rahman Street, of Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, the well-known steamships owner, and of his nephews, Mr. Haji Ismail Hassum, partner in the firm of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum, his younger brother, who is also interested in the steamship business of the company. In connection with the marriage of the latter's daughter, feasts have been given to their co-religionists, the street being illuminated night after night with chandeliers and rows and arches of gas-moons; and music and refreshments being provided for the enjoyment of relations and the residents of the neighbourhood. In addition to these festivities, a very enjoyable evening entertainment was given by Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum on Thursday at "Moozafferabad," near the Grant Road railway overbridge, to members of the different nationalities in this city, at which, despite the sultriness of the weather, a very large number of ladies were also present. For the purposes of the entertainment, "Moozafferabad," the munificent gift of Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub to his co-religionists for holding festivities and assemblies, was decorated and illuminated in an expensive style. The gardens and the approaches to the bungalow were luminated with strands and pyramids of white lights, and hundreds of coloured lanterns arranged in a variety of shapes, some of the trees in the compound being dressed with multi-coloured lanterns. The extensive upper reception hall was throughout decorated by Mr. Dubash, the well-known local florist, with suns, moons, stars, and festoons of flowers, palm-leaves, and ever-greens, which gave it a charming appearance in the profuse lights of the chandeliers and gas-globes. The crystal flowers-baskets, hanging from the ceiling, presented special attractions. A string band played a selection of music at intervals, and a company of nautch girls sang in the upper reception-hall, for the amusement of the ladies who were present. Refreshments were supplied by Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum, Mr. Haji Ismail Hassum, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, and others. Refreshments tables were laid in two different parts of the building, and were very liberally supplied and largely patronised. The arrangements connected with the entertainment were planned and supervised with skill and good judgment and afforded satisfaction to all the guests. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed in a bundance, and the guests did not disperse till a late hour. Among them were noticed:—Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram C.I.E., Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Haji Mirza Abadin Shirazee, Mr. J. and Miss Shepherd, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Captain, R.N., and Miss Baldwin, Mr. W. and Miss Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barker, Mr. and Miss C. J. King, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Critchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bunk, Messrs. James Moir, John Moir, R. Dichburn, J. Thompson, D. Critchell, Assistant Surgeon A. King, Messrs. G Ainsworth, G. Baille, P. K. Thomas, H. Stuber, A. Edon, A. Lasbery, Dr. A. Efitto, Nawabzada Nasrooli Khan, Messrs. Saiyad Ebrahim Cadersheboy Jeejeebhoy Parpia, Jamshedjee Gopal, Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, Mahomed Ismail Muckba, Nacoda Mahomed Hussein Rogay, Haji Saboo Sidick, Janni Seth Nooranl, Nowroji Pestonjee Wadiwalla, Dr. Koodhoodin, Messrs. J. Poynts, K. P. Bhedwar, Dhanjisha P. Bhedwar, Manockji Cowasji Banajee, J. M. Mackinnon, C. J. Khambatta, Captain Goolam Ahmed Derveish, Captain Aboobakir Pitra, Messrs. Sulleman Haji Ibrahim, David Gostling, Laldas Damodhur, S. M. Rele, Hosungsha Perozsha Nanavati, Janardhan Krishnarao Wagle, Harlebaud Pandurang Pitale, Ismail Dada Muckba, etc.

THE contract for the new 5 per cent. Chinese Loan of £16,000,000 advanced by the Anglo-German syndicate received final signature on March 23.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DR. CONAN DOYLE has gone to Wady Halfa to act as special correspondent for the *Westminster Gazette* with the Dongola expedition. Mr. Knight is the special correspondent for the *Times*. Mr. Mr. Beaman represents the *Standard*.

THE jute premises of Messrs. A. P. Ker and Co. at Serajganj have been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000, and is covered by insurance.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State notifying that Her Majesty has approved the proposal that a new medal should be struck to commemorate military operations which make take place from time to time in India or on the frontier, for which hitherto the India medal of 1854 has been granted.

WE regret to hear from Ootacamund that Mr. Rhodes Morgan, who is suffering from fever and liver complaint, contracted in Central Africa, has had a relapse. A second operation which became necessary has been unsuccessful and his condition is critical.

IN his report on Egypt for 1895 Lord Cromer lays stress upon the importance of bringing the frontier provinces into direct railway communication with the capital and seaports of the country, and the Dongola expedition is likely to stimulate the construction of the Nile Valley railway. The section from Keneh to Assouan at the foot of the First Cataract is to be completed by July 1897, and will give an unbroken line to Alexandria, while a short section of Railway between Wady Halfa and Sarras is to be extended forthwith to Akasheh, and later on to Berkeh, some dozen miles further on. This line was carried as far as Akasheh in 1888 and the troops used it when they retired from Dongola; but after their withdrawal the portion beyond Sarras was abandoned to the Dervishes, who wrecked it. The telegraph, Lord Cromer says, has been taken to the Wells of Murad, half-way between Korosko and Abu Hamed.

A NEW edition of the Statistical Atlas has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. A prefatory note by Mr. Ibbetson sets forth that the work has been revised and brought up to the date of the last Census. The various heads of which it treats are dealt with by Sir Edward Buck, by Drs. W. King and George Watt, by Messrs. J. Eliot, B. Ribbentrop and J. E. O'Conor, and by Veterinary Lieutenant H. T. Pease, and from the names of these gentlemen the nature of the subjects and the skill with which they are handled, may easily be inferred. The diagrams are beautifully executed, and graphic in the extreme.

THE building of a hospital for women and children in Cuddalore is one of the principal works proposed in the Municipal Budget for 1896-97. It is, writes the Collector of South Arcot, hoped that the hospital will be finished before the setting in of the next monsoon. "Provided Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Moodelliar carries out his intention of meeting the cost of the hospital, which may probably cost some Rs. 20,000, the District Board is prepared to share with the Council the cost of maintaining the institution. The acquisition of a suitable site is likely to be costly, but it is hoped that Government will be pleased to meet this cost."

THE Government of India has approved of the formation of the Claims Arbitration Committee of Southern India for the settlement of disputed railway claims, and the first meeting of the Committee is arranged to take place in Bangalore in July next, when the Traffic Managers of the Madras, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Southern Mahratta and Nizam's Railways will assemble, with Pendlebury in the chair.

IT is stated that in all thirty-eight British officers, in addition to those now serving in the Egyptian Army, have been applied for, for special service with the expeditionary force. The suddenness with which the decision to dispatch the expedition was arrived at is said to have thrown a great strain upon Egyptian transport. An Egyptian officer refused to go to the front when ordered, and has in consequence been degraded to the ranks.

AS was stated some time ago, the Government of India, before committing themselves even to the experimental manufacture of cordite in this country, have asked the Secretary of State whether the new explosive can be supplied cheaply enough in large quantities from England. The idea is to have four years supply always in hand, apart from that which has been used up for ammunition. The India Office will probably give a negative reply, for cordite is not easy to obtain is the open market. Private firms, too, seem unequal to meeting the demands for ammunition required for the home army, for Mr. Brodrick recently stated that they had only supplied three million rounds of ball cartridge when they had undertaken to furnish ten millions. The Government factories had to work at high pressure to make up the deficiency, which was a serious matter with a view to economising in various directions. Under these circumstances it is scarcely likely that time he formed the friendship of one Babukhan, who any cordite for India, even if it can be shown that a saving in expenditure would be ensured by such action on his part.

TUESDAY'S cholera statistics record twelve fatal cases all in the native quarter of Calcutta. A number of fresh seizures are also reported from Pathpara.

SEVERAL of the riotous mill hands of the Baranagore Jute Mills who struck work the other day were placed before the Calcutta Magistrate on Tuesday. After recording some evidence the case was adjourned. Over a hundred men who struck have resumed work.

AT the present time, with cholera in an epidemic form prevalent in Calcutta, the Municipality have opened the main sewer running along Lower Circular Road, with what object is not quite clear. The result is—as abominable stench most dangerous to health. The residents in the neighbourhood and the residents in Camac and other streets running off Circular Road have lodged a strong protest against this proceeding on the part of the Municipality with the Commissioner of Police.

GOVERNMENT has issued revised rules for the guidance of the Sanitary Board and notified certain alterations in the rules sanctioned in January 1891, regarding the security of loans and estimates. The principal alteration is that the power to sanction works, any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the amendments will be considered on or after the 1st proximo.

THE area of lands already reserved in the South Canara District and under settlement is 537 square miles and Government has now sanctioned an addition of about 475 square miles, making a total of 1,012 square miles, which is 31·51 per cent. of the total unoccupied lands in the District and 25·92 per cent. of the total area of the District.

IT is believed that the delay in appointing a temporary sixth judge to the Madras High Court is due to the desire to obtain some new blood from England. It is thought that sufficient inducements may be offered in form of prospective vacancies to induce a competent English barrister to accept the appointment. The idea is commendable enough, for it is a long time (eleven years) since the Bench received a recruit straight from Home.

SURGEON-MAJOR ROSS, the special Health Officer lately appointed to report on the recent terrible outbreak of cholera, general sanitation, sanitary department, and the municipal regulations of the civil and military station, Bangalore, has just issued a voluminous report. He supports Dr. Hankin's proposals for the disinfecting of wells with permanganate of potassium, which ought always to be tried in preference to giving directions to boil the drinking water, and condemns the present system of conservancy as defective. In advocating reforms in the regulations he suggests the formation of a Public Health Committee and urges executive power for the Committee. He suggests the appointment of a Health Officer who should be independent of the President of the Municipality. Such an officer to be the Residency Surgeon for the time being on a salary of Rs. 433, who shall also be President of the Health Committee. Dr. Dobson, the Residency Surgeon, attributes the increased unhealthiness of Bangalore in late years in the first place to the absolute want of a proper agency to guide the board and next to the utter inadequacy in the present form of taxation to meet the peculiar requirements of the people. In his opinion the proper organisation of the Public Health Department, with powers independent of the executive Municipality, and a special staff fitted to the task, will be the most effective means for regaining for Bangalore its long lost reputation for salubriousness.

THE forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* will contain an exhaustive survey of the Samoa Question from various pens, and a long article by Dr. L itner, the editor, on Kaffristan and the Khalifa Question, in which, we understand he will energetically support the recent appeals made on behalf of the Kafirs.

TOOTHACHE is a thing of the past, according to a Parisian dentist, who has been experimenting on somebody's teeth with the Rontgen rays, but the *Globe* fears that the cure will not be permanent, "for however terrified the toothache may be just at first at the prospect of having its photograph taken, it will soon get accustomed to it, and will no doubt insist on having its portrait taken in as many poses as an actor of a professional beauty. And that will be annoying for the owner of the tooth."

THE *Daily Chronicle* learns that a British official, recently serving abroad, has been appointed, or is about to be appointed, of course with the content of the Foreign Office, to the post of financial adviser to the Siamese Government. It is understood that the duration of the appointment will not be prolonged m y to enable the officia and authoritatives ve erto unexplored subje

Station from,	Address in full as received.
Calcutta Park St.,	J. Rankin, Watson's Hotel.
Dehra Dun	Mrs. Blink, 37 Colaba.
Garkhata	Loche, Esq., care of Apollo Bunder Hotel.
Calcutta Dharamtalla	Mr. J. Cox, Cooke's Circus.
Bareilly	Dhunjeebhoy Heerjibhoy Daroowalla.
Surat	Dhirubai Ruttenshaw Nowrojee Khanse, care of Muncherjee Rustomjee Guard Parsee chawl near Station.
Rawal Pindi	Col. Fanling Combe and Co.

YIELDING to the extreme pressure exercised by the French (says Reuter's Pekin correspondent), the Chinese Imperial authorities have given orders to the Governor of Kwang-si to construct a railway northwards from Lung-chau, on the Tongking border. The French thus propose to neutralise the advantages expected to be derived by the British from the opening of the West River by diverting traffic towards Tongking.

THE WADHWAN STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 26th March last that some one, evidently in the good graces, or perhaps trying to get into the good graces, of the Thakore of Wadhwan, endeavours to give, what he calls, an emphatic public contradiction to some of the statements that have appeared in my paper, the "Kathiawar News," regarding the administration of the Wadhwan State, to the effect that the Thakore when he came on the gadi had a well filled treasury; that he is in some debt, said to be to the extent of five or six lakhs of rupees; that some time ago he had differences with the Wadhwan Mahajans, and is now at feud with the Audhich Brahmins. After giving me a solemn advice, for which I must sincerely thank him, the writer thus endeavours to refute the above statements which I give in his own words as they offer a singular contrast to what Colonel Nutt said when installing the present Thakore on the gadi on the 20th Nov. 1885:—As regards the first two allegations made in the Kathiawar News I have to point out that it is incorrect to say that a net balance of five lakhs of rupees was given to the present Thakore S heb when he ascended the gadi, and that he succeeded to an overflowing treasury and healthy finance. The fact of the matter is, that far from succeeding to a healthy finance and an overflowing treasury, the present Thakore Saheb found that the State was more or less in debt of at least three lakhs at the time; these debts the Thakore-Saheb has not only paid off, but he has created some further administrative charges on account of works of public utility which he has done in the regime of the late lamented Administrator. These works have served the interests of the people in a remarkable degree, and promoted the efficient administration of the State. The new charges amount up to half-a-lakh of rupees every year. "For many years past the administration has been ably conducted. Contentment reigns throughout the State and civilizing influences are fast advancing. The pecuniary affairs are in a satisfactory condition, the treasury being well filled. An interesting report recently placed in my hands shows that waste lands have been largely brought under cultivation, and that the revenues have increased wonderfully during the last decade, especially during the last five years, for whilst in Samvat 1935 which corresponds with the Christian era of 1879, the total income from all sources was Rs. 3,21,357, last year it amounted to Rs. 5,74,813 rupees. This prosperous state of affairs is greatly due to Mr. Ganpatrao Narayen Laud, whose talents and time have been devoted with a marked singleness of purpose to Wadhwan interests. He is, I consider, deserving of special praise, and you, Thakore Saheb, will, I feel sure, admit this.

I have placed both the statements before the public and the Government, and this goes practically before Government. To say, after what Colonel Nutt said, that the Wadhwan State was mismanaged during the minority of the Chief is simply to cast a slur upon Government, I believe those who make such statements in reality do not realise their responsibility, and have, therefore, nothing more to add on this point.

But, Sir, I should certainly like to know through the medium of your paper—if you will kindly allow him to do so—from "Him Who Knows" as to how much money has the Thakore spent during his time on works of public utility, and how much money has he got now into the treasury when he says we have got it. The contradictions that exist in the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition: and if satisfied on these points,—and if I am publicly assured that the financial condition of the Wadhwan State is as sound as that of Junagad, Bhowmagar, Morvi, Gondal, Rajkote, and Wankanar I will certainly beg of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst to secure a G. C. S. I. for the Thakore just as Lord Harris secured a K. C. S. I. for the equally enlightened Ruler of Palitana. I have much to say on this matter and many others, but as I have my own paper to express my views thereon, I see no reason to trouble you on that score.

As regards the feud with the Audtich Brahmins I will say that as a copy of the representation by the Brahmins lies upon my table, and as the matter is still "sub judice," I will not prejudge it, but will deal with it as circumstances and facts will justify.

I never admit into my columns irresponsible writing as one has to be most careful in a province where he has to sit in judgment, almost every day, upon conflicting statements and contounding statements. I may take this opportunity of saying that, so far as I am aware of, "whipe uling" in this province is decidedly on the wane since it received a deadly blow during the stormy regime of Sir Juthe Oliviani, one of the best Political Agents Kathiawar ever had, who has had the good sense to appoint as Dufter-tar Mr. Lalbhabai Harji, a man of known respectability and intelligence, and who secured the confidence of the Nazars and Buniahs—the two great political parties which practically rule the province.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI,
Editor and Proprietor, "Kathiawar News."

Rajkot, April 6.

THE NAINI TAL SECRETARIAT FIRE.

A GREAT fire broke out on Monday, which completely destroyed Government Secretariat buildings here, now occupied by the Diocesan Boys' School. The fire originated in one of the chimneys of the wing occupied by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Munro, who was waked by the smoke and flames about three o'clock in the morning, and was impossible to arrest the progress of the fire, which had already attacked the chir wood timbering, and all efforts were directed towards saving the inmates and school property. The boys were at once removed, and soon the ground was strewn with all their belongings and school furniture. There was little time to loose as the flames spread rapidity, the dry timber floors and roofs burning like tinder. It was impossible to arrest the scare and plenty of willing hands to help, so that a very large proportion of the moveables could be saved. On the suggestion of the Archdeacon who was soon on the scene directing the work, the boys were removed to the Volunteer Club, where they will find temporary shelter until permanent arrangements can be made for them. Conspicuous among those giving assistance was the Municipal Inspector of Police, who happened to be up, putting out a forest fire on the Ayarpata Hill, near "Sherwood," the old Diocesan Boys' School and present Government House, when he noticed the fire in the building and at once hurried down. Fortunately there was no wind, so the progress of the fire was not quite so fast as it would otherwise have been; but in the absence of water it was quite out of the question to attempt to check the fire by the main buildings, but by dismantling the connecting passages it was possible to save the boys' recreation halls and other out-offices. The local Public Works officers led by the Sup rintending Engineer, Colonel Fulton, worked heroic and successful efforts in this direction, and they narrowly escaped being buried by a mass of falling "debris" from the chir wood which they were employed in removing.

Within a couple of hours from the time that the fire was first noticed, the whole building was one blazing mass, the flames leaping up fiercely through the roof and open windows. By seven o'clock in the morning all the roofs and floors had collapsed, and nothing but bare walls and glowing cinders remained. The rapidity with which the fire burned out is, no doubt, due to the fact of chir wood being used throughout in the construction of the building, which is a notoriously quick burning wood. Even if there had been a ample water-supply available, it is doubtful if more could have been done to save the main building, but although there are plenty of pipes and wrought iron fittings in the place there is no Municipal water-supply was conspicuous by its absence. It is a thing to be thankful for, under the circumstances, that no lives were lost. Everything that could be saved was carried out of the building in safety. The boys seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation rather than otherwise, and were chatting cheerfully wen marching down to the Volunteer Club, although some of them, very loudly proclaiming the loss of their Sunday suits. No doubt this troubled them little, and the prospect of a prolonged holiday was the first thing that entered into their thoughts and gave a pleasant aspect to the whole incident. However, their holiday will not be very long as Archdeacon Deedes is already devising means for housing the school, and we may be sure that he will not allow the work to be long interrupted.

The building which has just been destroyed by fire belongs to the Local Government, who will have to bear the loss. It was originally erected for the Diocesan Girls' School, from whom it was purchased at the end of 1894, and adopted for the use of the Government Secretariat offices, which occupied it for one season during 1895. At the beginning of this year it was temporarily placed at the disposal of the Diocesan Boys' School who were dispossessed of "Sherwood," now utilised temporarily as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The school has been barely a month in the place, and no doubt the Government will assist them in finding new quarters. The loss to the Government must be very great; and the destruction wrought during these few hours will probably be considerable over a lakh of rupees to make good again. Now that the Government Secretariat offices have been destoryed, and the old Government House condemned, the question of removing the Headquarters of the Government to Mussoorie, or some other hill station will probably be more likely to engage serious attention. Naini Tal has, however, many claims to be retained as the local summer headquarters, and it is very doubtful whether any other place even now will be found to offer superior advantages.

RAIN IN COLOMBO.

SEVERAL correspondents write to ask, is this the little monsoon? We quote as follows from letters received during the last two days:—

Dimbula, April 2nd.—It is raining in tor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceed ing 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WINES SALVED from the Army and Navy Stores Fire, now on SALE, at 30 to 50 per cent. below Store 1st prices. Apply on the PREMISES, behind Watson's Hotel.

MESSES, Clubs and Hotels are invited to Sample the WINES SALVED from the Army and Navy Stores Fire now SELLING at 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. below Original Prices. Apply on the PREMISES.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distance of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 50 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OUTRIGHT SALE of 16 Arab and Persian HORSES of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, at CRAWFORD and CO.'s ROOMS, on MONDAY, 13th April, at 2 p.m.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, the current having left India, "REDHEAD" C. A. P. 13-14, W. I. T. C. for life. Gymkhana winner. Ran 2nd to "Grain" and 3rd to "Black Brunswicker" and "Grain," in Poona Sky Races, August 1895.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. S. TOMLINSON'S Furniture, Billiard Table, Landau, Horse, etc., at Flag Staff House, Parel Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's TO-DAY, one Handsome Strong mutenee grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½, very quiet, good well in harness.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Selected Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is thereby retained, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixture, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increased demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED AIRY HOUSE from 1st May for six months, unfurnished preferred, Maximum rent Rs. 200. Apply No. 47, care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PESHOTAN, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, a CLERK, who can correspond well in English. Apply "P. D. S.," care of this Paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B 45," care of this Office.

READER.—WANTED a well-qualified and experienced NEWS READER. Address "B 325," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. COMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Ouarigar, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Collection orders attended.—C. S. DEMELLO & Co.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Ladies or Gentlemen, conveniently situated in a central and healthy part of the Fort. Ventilation and sanitary arrangements pronounced by Medical man to be excellent. A lift now in course of erection. A few cool and airy rooms available, good table and cleanliness guaranteed. Apply Mrs. Russell, top floor of No. 32, Hornby Road, above Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

LONAULI.—FOR SALE one of the two BUNGALOWS. Apply to VENKOO BALLOO, Contractor, Camateepura 3rd Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. Perrozzi the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"I have had every reason to be satisfied, Charges Moderate, attendance good, Pro. most civil and obliging."—R. McT., Supt. of Police.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Modows Street, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a house-hold word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. ST LAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

MATHERAN.—New Sodawater Machine Intending Visitors to Matheran this Season are informed that the Proprietors, Rug by Hotel, can now supply by their NE v Patent English Machine all sorts of Aerated Waters of high pressure and full flavour at very Moderate Rates.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MANILLA CIGARS—A Fresh Consignment is to be SOLD OFF. Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4 per box of 100 each less 25 per cent. Cigars not approved can be returned.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-9. Postage Annas 4.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has served it only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture contain the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; HEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand we receive from the world, as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for the GOVERNMENT of INDIA SCHOLARSHIP, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than Monday the 15th of June 1896.

The regulations relating to the Scholarship will be found at pages 351—353 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1895-96.

Candidates are required to furnish along with their applications proofs of their being Natives of India, within the meaning of Section 6 of Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, and of their being of the proper age.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th April, 1896.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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TO

H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS:

H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

A CARD.

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HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

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BEG to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH HOUSE in BOMBAY, and are now in a position to supply friends with their Choice and Favorite BRANDS on this side of India.

B. SMYTH AND CO.'S Stocks of

CHAMPAGNE,
BORDEAUX,
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Quality will be found unequalled and prices moderate.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, a bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non- other.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wessel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year, Application to

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Bought for Cash and Up-country commissions. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Keep Horses Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	A.	P.
At Livery, including Syce, per measure	25	0	
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	8	
Commission and Commission	10	0	
Veterinary attendance as to Diseases	0	8	

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, EVENING APRIL 10.

THE holidays which have intervened since the date of our last report notwithstanding, a moderat amount of business has been transacted in Cotton more especially by buyers for export, local consumers not having been so much in the market, the feeling having been steady throughout, with prices on about their previous level. Wheat and Seeds have been dealt in to a moderate extent, with some partial small advance in sales. Since the Banks re-opened there has not been much movement in Exchange, rates now closing 1-32d. higher for Bank-Paper, but the same for Credits, compared with last Thursday evening's quotations. Money remains scarce, but there has been less Demand for accommodation. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. Freights remain dull, though there has been more doing, mostly at some further reduction in rates. A moderate to fair business has been reported in Imports, prices of staple Manchester goods having been maintained at last week's level.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued a day later than usual owing to the holidays, disclosed a diminution in the Cash Balance of some 9 lakhs more than was shown in the previous Return, say of 25½ lakhs, at 107½ lakhs. Although Money continued to be scarce in that portion of last week which was not taken up by holidays, the demand for accommodation in the general holiday-slackness of business was not active, and the figures showed a net decrease of 2¼ lakhs in trade requirements as against an increase of 17¾ lakhs in the week preceding, brought about by a considerable falling off in Loans, and a material diminution in Bills Discounted, partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from Private Deposits, the reduction of the Cash Balance having been mainly due to an increase of nearly 15 lakhs in Government Secnrities, and a net decrease of 6¼ lakhs in Public Deposits.

EXCHANGE.—On the market re-opening on Tuesday morning there was a quiet feeling with 1s. 2 9-32d. quoted for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and the market remained steady at the latter rate with a moderate amount of business reported thereat. For Bank Paper there was no enquiry at the quotation, and later on in the day 1-32d. higher was named. On Wednesday a quiet feeling again prevailed with Bank Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 2 5-16d.; and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 13-32d. A moderate business was reported both ways, and the market closed quiet but steady. Yesterday the market was dull at 1s. 2 9-32 to 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was given at the higher rate; and a fair amount of Mercantile Paper was also reported placed. Telegraphic for May transfer was quoted at 1s. 2 7-32d. To-day the market opened steady at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2 3-8d. to 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Bills, a moderate amount having been reported placed at the former rate. In Bank Paper a fair amount of Demand was taken at 1s. 2 5-16d. by the Bazaar, and at the close, rates were steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 2 11-32d.
Do.	4 do.	... 1s. 2 3-8d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 13-32d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 13-32d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 7-16d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s. 2 7-16d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 15-32d.
Francs	3 do.	... 1·51½
"	6 do.	... 1·52½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On Tuesday, when the market re-opened after the Easter holidays, the feeling was steady, and prices ruled at 107¾ for Cash and 107 11-16 for the next settling day, at which also they left off. The market was firm on Wednesday at some advance in prices, 107 7-8 having been quoted both for Money and Account, until near the close when the rate dropped a little, and 107 13-16 was named in both positions. Yesterday the market was steady at an advance on the previous day's closing rates, 108 1-16 both for Money and Account having been quoted throughout the day, and rates having left off on the same level. To-day, a further small advance has been established in rates, 108 1-8 having been quoted both for cash and next settling day, in a steady market, this also being our closing quotations in both positions.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. lower, at 128. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 108.

SHARES.—Since this Market re-opened after the holidays a moderate to fair business has been reported daily in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip at prices which have generally favoured sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening the now note an advance of Rs. 110, in Oriental; of Rs. 50, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 25 each, in Sholapore, and Swadeshi, of Rs. 20 each, in Bombay Cotton, and Framjee Petit; of Rs. 15 each in Empress, Imperial Cotton, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 12½, in David; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Jivraj Balloo, Mahaluxmee, Queen, and Southern India; of Rs. 5 each, in Hindustan, Khatao Makanjee and Sassoon; and of Rs. 3, in Anglo-India; and a decline of Rs. 10, in Colaba Land; and of Rs. 7 in Leopold. In Presses Fort, and Kbangaum, are Rs. 10, higher each; Volkarts, Rs. 8; and Albert Kurrachee, Bombay Cotton, Broul's Cawnpore, Broach City, East India, and Surat City, Rs. 5 each, while Sorab Woollen, are Rs. 15 lower; French, Rs. 10; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; in miscellaneous shares. Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue; and Rs. 15 in the second; Port Canning, and Thacker, Rs. 5 each; and Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 2; on the other hand Oriental Life, are Rs. 5 lower; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* have filled their orders, which have been upon a somewhat more liberal scale and thus fully current prices have been maintained, while holders have met the demand freely. Stocks are the same as before. We have no change to report in the position of the market for *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods*, only a small business in these lines having been reported at about previous rates. Sellers of *Locally-made Goods* are in some instances forcing sales; and consequently some small fall has taken place in prices. Stocks have begun to increase. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar since last Thursday has been about 3,900 packages; and of *Local*, some 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—No change has taken place in the market for *Imported Twist* this week, the demand having been moderate, and prices steady at previous rates. China buyers have purchased freely of *Bombay Spinnings*, and a large business has consequently taken place, while sellers, in view of the increasing strength of the market have advanced their pretensions, and rates have shown an upward tendency. The week's sales have been about 9,000 bales; and the market closed active and advancing at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 ¼	to	4 5-8 per lb
"	"	8s	"	"	4 5 8 " 4¾ "
"	"	10s	"	"	5 " 5 3-8 "
"	"	12s	"	"	5 1-16 " 5¼ "
"	"	16s	"	"	6 " 6 3-8 "
"	"	20s	"	"	6 3-16 " 6¼ "
"	"	24s	"	"	7 " 7 1-8 "
"	"	30s	"	"	7 3-8 " 7 5-8 "
"	"	40s	"	"	8¼ " 8¾ "

METALS.—There has been no change whatever this week in either *Copper, Yellow Metal*, or *Iron*, all having been in moderate request and steady at our last quotations.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Duffryn* from Rs. 20 to Rs. 19½ per ton; and of *Davison West Hartley*, ready, at Rs. 18½ per ton. For forward delivery, importers are asking rather higher prices than for ready Coal. We quote along side:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 18	per ton.
West	" 18½	"
Australian	" 17	"
Powells' Duffryn	" 19½	"
Cardiff	" 19½	"
Japan	" 14½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the holidays, this staple has been in moderate request during the past week, exporters having been more in the market than local spinners, the purchases of the former summing up nearly 10,000 bales; while the latter are credited with only some 7,000 bales. The tone of the market has been steady throughout, and prices have shown no quotable change. The Cotton dealt in by shippers has been principally Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, Bengal, Broach, and Dharwar; while the purchases by the Mills have been mainly in Oomras and Dholleras, Bengal, and some Ginned Compts. This evening the market closed steady with prices on the whole rather lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the New Crop into Bombay during the past week have been 99,000 bales, compared with 67,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 65,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess now shown in the arrivals of new Cotton this season, as against last, is 947,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	189—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	193—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	144—2 5-8d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	177—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	169—3 1-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	173—3 3-32d.
Oomras, Fully Good	"	176—3 1-8d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	201—3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	190—3 3-8d.
Do. Good	"	184—3 9-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	197—3 11-32d.
Westerns	"	188—3 11-32d.
Broach, Fine	April "	208—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	204—3 19-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96.	Season 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	284,000	135,500
Berar	336,000	169,500
Khandeish	256,000	176,500
Barsi and Nugger	76,000	30,500
Hingunghat	14,000	800
Persian and Sind	36,000	13,200
Broach	164,500	14,500
Dhollera	185,000	65,500
Compta and Dharwar	6,500	5,000
	1,358,500	611,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For 8 days	92,417	65,386	62,536
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	955,981	660,081	838,911
Clearance to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	54,182	32,770	49,709
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	368,249	120,403	418,763
Clearance to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	20,922	6,774	1,257
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	120,708	36,955	37,724

WHEAT.—*White Pessy* and *White Delhi*, have latterly advanced slightly in value; but in other descriptions there has been no movement, and the market has remained steady throughout, with a moderate amount of export business ruling, quotations now rating as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	"	4-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-7-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-9-6	"

SEEDS have also been steady in tone throughout the week, and have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers. An advance of 2 annas per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* was afterwards partially lost; and in other discriptions there has been no change, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0	to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunseed	" 6-15-0	to " 7-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-8-0	"	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-15-0	to " 6-1-0	"
Gingelly White	" 41-0-0	to " 42-0-0	per candy
Do Mixed	" 38-0-0	to " 38-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	130,832	104,848	93,133
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	1,238,968	974,317	1,075,828
Linseed for 8 days	183,051	155,699	305,300
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	1,767,909	1,411,296	2,532,321
Rapeseed for 8 days	52,474	95,667	150,619
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	244,635	573,541	749,361
Gingellyseed for 8 days	43,959	29,509	23,756
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	744,285	609,574	624,158

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	61,640	17,003	49,494
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	285,727	155,885	744,644
Linseed for 8 days	226,940	137,227	206,934
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	955,074	849,248	1,512,881
Rapeseed for 8 days	23,989	78,415	66,663
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	276,168	411,059	597,259
Gingellyseed for 8 days	170,031	115,784	49,426
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	845,651	685,609	565,733

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish Route interrupted between Busreh and Bagdad. Cable Perim Massoua interrupted. During interruption man-of-war will leave Perim about every other day.

Moulmein sends to Siam, interrupted locality unknown.

Shanno route to China right.

Mauritius and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	7	50 p.m.	...	12
Suez	10	1	15 p.m.	...	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	1
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	26	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estim

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ING MENELIK NEGOTIATING WITH THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

elegrams from Massowah state that King elik is negotiating with the Dervishes, and ling gifts to them.

ORE BRITISH OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

n conformity with General Kitchener's request, een more British officers start for Egypt immeately to be employed in the Dongola Expedition.

RESUMPTION OF THE EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

An official communique announces that the rquis of Dufferin has returned to Paris, and t the negotiations regarding Egypt have been umed.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The House of Commons has resumed its sittings er the Easter vacation.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, put by Sir hmead-Bartlett, said that Government have tered into no engagement with the Powers not to vance beyond Dongola.

RETREAT OF THE DERVISHES.

The Dervishes at Tucruf have retreated across bard to Ongbri, leaving their wounded, and a mber of mules laden with corn.

THE MATABELE RISING.

Gifford's party returned to Buluwayo yesterday. hey were hotly engaged twenty miles northwards, hen their reliefs reached them. It is estimated at Gifford's men killed two hundred and fifty of e Matabele.

OMMITTAL OF THE RAND REFORMERS.

The Rand Reformers have been committed for ial on a charge of treason.

HE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AT VENICE.

ROME, APRIL 10.

King Humbert, attended by the Marquis Rudini nd Duke de Sermoneta, will meet the Emperor and mpress of Germany, to-morrow, at Venice, where e German Ambassador has already gone.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, with the nglish mails of the 3rd instant, left here, at 5 p.m., -day.

TTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Department—The appointment of the and to the Viceroy's Council is offi- nounced.

Home Department—Mr. A. Lucas, C.S., is posted o the Foreign Department.

Mr. E. Gait officiates, *vice* Mr. Melitus, C.J.E., on furlough.

Messrs. J. Rawlins, M. Howell, and G. Ogilvie are permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Foreign Department—Major Sadler is posted to Kotah as Political Agent; Captain Berkley to Rajputana; and Captain H. Showers to Ajmere. Lieutenant Colonel Wyllie, Resident at Meywar, is granted six months' leave to Europe. Colonel Gerard, on return from St. Petersburg, reverts to Military duties.

Military Department—Major-General Duncan is appointed to command a district of the first-class, *vice* Major-General Blundell; Colonel Leach officiates as Brigadier-General, *vice* General Elles, appointed to officiate in command of a first-class district; Captain Hayes is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Moorsom and Colonel J. Mitchell is admitted to Colonel's allowances; Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Ward is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign:—Captain Marr, late of the Public Works Department; Captain T. Smith, Ordnance Department; and Lieutenants Harrington and Sincock, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Finance Department—The Amendments recently sanctioned regarding the registration of Government promissory notes in book debts account are officially notified.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

A most important correspondence is published at length between the Government of India and the Chambers of Commerce in India, relating to the proposal to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit up to which paper Currency Reserve may be invested in Government securities. On the 7th November, the Financial Secretary wrote to the Chambers requesting them to favour the Government with the expression of their opinion upon the proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the Paper Currency Reserve, as the circulation of the currency notes had then attained the level, about fifty per cent. higher than in 1889 and 1890.

The Government considered it quite safe to raise the limit of investment to ten crores. A similar letter was addressed to the Secretaries of the Bank of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in reply, on behalf of the members, expresses entire concurrence. Mr. Lindsay, the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, is of opinion, that under the present method of regulaing the fiduciary issue, there is the possible danger that Government may at times be tempted for the sake of profit to invest in securities a larger proportion of note reserve than is consistent with the safety of the Bank. The directors, however, generally favour the scheme. The Secretary to the Bank of Bombay expresses entire approval. The Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, approve of the approval. The Secretary to the Bank of Madras states that the directors are of opinion that the market would be less disturbed by the transaction, if the amounts were transferred direct from the Currency to the Treasury Department. When next Government have occasion to raise the loan, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, states that the Chamber sees no objection to the proposal in so far as it will affect the proportion of cash to be held, in order to make good the issue of currency notes. The Calcutta and Karachi Chambers generally favour the scheme.

EXTRA PAY TO NATIVE TROOPS.

The increase of pay to soldiers of Native Army is extended to the following Corps:—Deoli Infantry; Erinpura Infantry; Bhopal Battalion; Malwa Bhil Corps; Meywar Bhil Corps; Nepal Escort; Merwara Battalion; Hyderabad Contingent, Infantry, and Artillery; and Merwara Battalion.

KABUL NEWS.

A letter received from Kabul, to-day, dated the 2nd instant, states that the Amir is in excellent health.

Prince Nasrullah Khan has left Kabul temporarily. The Amir has no present intention apparently of appointing him Governor of Kandahar.

Sir Salter Pyne will visit Simla before proceeding to Kabul to consult with the Viceroy, and other officials, on behalf of the Amir. He is expecting machinery from England valued at several lakhs of rupees.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here, for Bombay, this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

German mail steamer Prinz Luitpold from Bremen arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 61-8
Bar Silver	31 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £26,900,000, decrease £200,000; Public Deposits, £12,700,000, decrease £3,500,000; Other Deposits, £48,800,000, increase £3,600,000; Other Securities, £28,100,000, decrease £4,000,000; Notes and Gold, £27,500,000, Unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Rumour was current here, yesterday, that various changes were contemplated in the Tariff valuations. I have official authority to give the reports an emphatic denial.

HEALTH OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir James Westland is practically convalescent.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 10.

Military Works Department—On arrival in India, Second-Lieutenant Clark, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Mhow Division, Military Works, as an Attached Officer.

The Major-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff—Lieutenant Purvis, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer (second-class) at Deesa, in addition to his regimental duties (no qualified officer being available for the Station Staff duties alone), with effect from the 2nd instant, *vice* Lieutenant Benn, proceeding on leave out of India.

With reference to G. O. India, No. 18, dated the 1st March, 1896, introducing in India Army Form 65 C, Nominal Roll of Native Officers of the Mountain Battery, Bombay Form No. 8, hitherto used for this purpose is cancelled.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant Brogan, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from Secunderabad to Kirkee. (Bombay Command order, No. 168, of 1896, is hereby cancelled.)

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the dated of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Swan, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Empson, Ordnance Officer, from the 16th April to 11th July, 1896, on private affairs in India; Lieutenant Oldham, 26th Field Battery, six months, private affairs, out of India.

1st Worcestershire Regiment—Second-Lieutenant Ruxton, three months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Searle, 9th Bombay Infantry, three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bancroft, Mr
Barrow, Mrs
Beachcroft, Mr
Bunter, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Major J M
Ellis, Mrs E R
Forster, two Misses
Fraser, Mr
Gribbin, Miss, and infant
Howell, Mrs J
Jennings, Mrs and Miss
King, Mr and Mrs Alfred
King, Miss
Lord, Rev J
Pope, Mrs A
Riches, Mr and Mrs C Harry
Tudhall, Mrs C
Tudhall, two Misses
Walker, Mr and Mrs W H, child and infant
Whitehead, Rev J

FOR BRINDISI.

Alexander, Mr W
Austin, Mr and child
Burges, Mr
Bran, Mr
Crompton, Mr E
Cullan, Mr P J
Daunt, Lieut, Mrs and infant
Dormenichott, Lieut
Lake, Mr W A E
Magnis, Col
Mithel, Mr A
O'Bryen, Mrs
Purefoy, Capt
Rawlin, Lieut
Spring, Rev B C
Temple, Major
Thomson, Mr J H
Thomson, Miss
Turner, Surg-Capt

FOR ADEN.

Byramjee D P
Cawasjee, Mr R

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Australia, Captain Isaac Reeves, with the Overland Mails of the 27th March, arrived in harbour at 7-30 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs
Beatty, Mr and Mrs
Boyd, Mr
Brown, Miss
Brittain, Rev and Mrs
Bruton, Mr
Blake, Gen G F
Collins, Miss
Cameron, Mrs, child and infant
Crofton, Mr
Dady, Mr
Eaton, Miss
Fleming, Mrs and Miss
Harrison, Capt
Hussey, Miss
Herbert, Capt and Mrs
Henderson, Mr, R N
Hirst, Mrs
Hugonin, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Kenyon, Mr and Mrs
Lovett, Miss
Macfadyen, Mr
Majendie, Lieut
Powell, Mr
Pretsell, Mr
Parkin, Capt
Randle, Mr, Mrs and child
Ryle, Mr
Rawlins, Mr
Randall, Mrs
Smith, Mr Percy
Shenard, Master
Smith, Major, Mrs, child and infant
Schalch, Lieut-Col
Sykes, Miss
Thomas, Mr
Williams, Miss
Yaldwyn, Lieut-Col

FROM BRINDISI.

Bannerman, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Beckley, Mr
Bonanjee, Mr
Gibb, Major
McLeod, Miss
Menzies, Rev G
Palmer, Mr
Rustomjee, Mr
Rose, Mr E
Robinson, Capt
Short, Mr and Mrs L B
Sullivan, Lt-Col.

FROM PORT SAID.

Bibby, Mr Ed
Luker, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Moolaferoz, Mrs and infant
Schnell, Mr H H

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Pires, Mrs A and infant.

PRESENTATION TO MR. ALFRED KING.

LAST evening, the employes of the G. I. P. R. Stores Department presented a valedictory address to Mr. Alfred King, General Storekeeper, who proceeds to Europe on furlough for 18 months after a service of 23 years. A handsome silver tea-set and salver was presented. A large number of railway employes were present on the occasion. Mr. King, in replying to the address, begged the kind indulgence of them all, as his feelings had quite mastered him, and he was unable to properly express his thoughts, and to thank them as he ought for their good feeling towards him. It was a most difficult task for one not accustomed to speak in public to adequately respond to the cordial reception and the very handsome and flattering address they had presented him with that afternoon, which would never be forgotten by him, and would remain ever impressed upon his mind. He felt proud when he looked round on so many friends, and thought what they had done for him, also remembering there were many more unavoidably absent. He never anticipated receiving such a high compliment and such a handsome testimonial. He most heartily appreciated the good feeling shown to him, knowing how little he could deserve of it. He had been his constant study to carry out to the best of his abilities the duties entrused to him, and to conserve the best interests of the company. He should not have been able to do that with any prospect of success had he not had such good and true men as assistants and co-adjutors to back him up, willing at all times to afford him all possible help; and he begged most emphatically to acknowledge that, and to thank them one and all most sincerely and heartily, for their valuable and efficient assistance, so cheerfully and freely rendered. He had been 50 years in harness without a break, having joined the Trighton Railway in 1846, and now at what looked like nearly the end of a long and active life, the grateful remembrance of that mark of their esteem and good feeling would be treasured up in his mind till the last hour (applause.)—The proceedings ended with the customary presentation of flowers.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY FAREWELL NIGHT.

AFTER a highly successful season at the Tivoli, Mr. Hudson will make his farewell appearance with his clever company this evening, when the popular pianiste, Miss May Habgood, will be tendered a complimentary benefit, which is certainly well-deserved. To those who have heard her, it is unnecessary to say Miss Habgood is a talented musician, with a rare touch and great technical resource, and whose brilliant playing is one of the main reasons of the unrivalled success of Hudson's Surprise Party. To-night she will perform List's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, a piece abounding in difficulties—this performance alone is worth paying a visit to the Theatre to-night. As a farewell souvenir Miss Habgood will give every member of the audience a photo engraving of herself. A novelty in the first part will be a female impersonation by Mr. Harry Shine, who will sing "Fairy Mary Green." The performance will conclude with "Casey's Arrival," in which Mr. Shine, pourtrays an Irishman, for the first time in Bombay. A crowded house is anticipated, and will be a fitting send-off to a most successful season. The performance is under the patronage and in the presence of Captain Maconochie and officers of H. M. S. Marathon.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH INSTANT.

ORDER OF RUNNING AND TIME.

Mahomed Jamal Stakes, 3-45 p.m.
Desert Stakes, 4-15 p.m.
Victoria Stakes, 4-45 p.m.
Galloway Selling Race, 5-15 p.m.
Bellasis Road Cup, 5-45 p.m.
Wind-Up Handicap, 6-15 p.m.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Asst. Secy., W. T. C.

A special train will leave Church Gate at 3-26 P.M. (local time).

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

We have it upon the authority of Mr. Labouchere that Mr. John Morley in the speech he delivered a week ago on the Dongola Expedition smashed and pulverized the reasons given by the Government for their new policy in Egypt. Mr. Labouchere's opinion is, of course, not accepted by his opponents, but all fair-minded supporters of the Ministry admit that if the decision to advance up the Nile was to be attacked no one had a better claim to lead the assault than Mr. Morley, and that he performed his task with judgment and skill. The *Times* goes so far as to say that in form and arrangement the ex-Chief Secretary's speech was the best he has delivered in the House of Commons. He submitted that the main question to be determined was whether the new policy was intended for the defence of the frontier against possible raids, or whether it meant something more. If the selected telegrams, of which we have heard so much, and which were read by Mr. Curzon, formed the foundation of the case of the Government, the House had not been treated with proper frankness and confidence. He contended that no danger to the Egyptian frontier could be seriously alleged or inferred from the information contained in those telegrams, which merely referred to flying rumours. He did not hesitate to assert that so hazardous a proposal had never before been justified by reasons so meagre, so irrelevant, and so hollow. Suppose the Government were correct in the hypothesis that Mahdism would be stimulated by the Italian reverse at Adowa, and that the Security of Egypt would thereby be imperilled, the military plans of the Government are, according to Mr. Morley, ludicrously and dangerously inadequate. He gathered from the "misty glimpses" hitherto vouchsafed that the advance marked definitely a new departure of some kind the object of which he was anxious to know. He asked in effect what has become of the Anglo-French *rapprochement* on which we were all congratulating ourselves a month or two ago? "I want to know," he said, "what the international policy of the Government was a few weeks ago. The whole country supposed, and was relieved to suppose, that there was an approach to a still better understanding than had ever existed before between the French and British Governments. I, for one, was delighted that they came to terms with the French Government about Siam, and I looked forward to the completion of the negotiations about the Niger and Tunis in the same spirit. Where is your consistency in point of international policy?" If France in her secret heart wished us to remain in Egypt, which he did not believe, why ruffle susceptibilities instead of walking carefully? And for what? We have done it for a policy which you have not explained, which you cannot explain, and which your own supporters, I will venture to say, do not comprehend. There is no rational basis for your projected expedition, and you have given us no information which enables us to understand it. Bishop Butler walking in his garden was asked the theme of his meditation. "I was," he replied, "reflecting whether it is possible for nations, like individuals, to go mad." "I think," said Mr. Morley amid cheers that were partly favourably and partly derisive, "it must be possible for Cabinets to go mad." Mr. Morley was supported in his onslaught by Sir Edward Grey who spoke briefly. Mr. John Dillon, who enraged Mr. Curzon by accusing that able but unduly sensitive young Minister of conveying a false impression in respect to the former telegrams, Sir Charles Dilke, who in a well-informed speech declared that the ultimate object of this expedition was not Dongola, nor Berber, nor Khartoum, but Darfur and Equatorial Africa, which Egypt, in conjunction with the Congo State, was to conquer, and by Sir William Harcourt, who did not throw much light on the subject, but made fun of Mr. Chamberlain's rather unfortunately expressed description of the plan of campaign. "The advance whatever it may be," said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "will be limited by two considerations. It will be limited in the first place by the security of the communications which we can maintain, and it will be limited in the second place by the nature and extent of the resistance we may find."

Mr. Chamberlain has been accused of being deficient in the sense of humour. He could not understand the ironical cheers and laughter with which this statement was greeted by the Opposition. "I was really under the impression," he testily observed, "that we were discussing a matter which the Opposition thought to be of exceptional gravity, but I should not be in the least aware of it from the interruptions of hon. members opposite." Although Mr. Curzon spoke at length later in the debate the brunt of the defence of the Government fell upon Mr. Chamberlain, who emphatically repudiated the notion that the policy of the Ministry altered our position with reference to eventual evacuation, and claimed that if the expedition relieved Egypt from the constant menace of a Dervish invasion that country would be more than compensated for the expenditure which was contemplated. We ought, he submitted, to consider this matter in the interests, not of the Soudan, but of Egypt, and no one could doubt that the ideal of all patriotic Egyptian statesmen was the recovery of the Soudan.

THE FERMENT AMONG THE DERVISHES.

The battle of Adowa had changed the situation by increasing the ferment among the Dervishes, and all the authorities agreed that if Kassala fell, it would have an incalculable effect on Egyptian interests. According to the Colonial Secretary, that was the cause of the new policy, or rather the development of the policy of her Majesty's Government. He did not, as one of his most influential colleagues did recently, boast of our splendid isolation, but in language which some people think might have been more restrained took pride in pointing out that our present policy does not find us isolated in Europe. Echoing the language lately heard on more than one occasion, he showed how pleased Italy was by the action of Lord Salisbury's Government. Germany had "supported," and Austria "warmly approved," of the expedition. One result of Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the attitude of these powers has been to give some of our friends an opportunity of saying that though Germany assents it is not because she loves England, but that she loves Italy more. The *Hamburg Correspondent* publishes a communique, which says that Germany has neither taken part with England nor against France. "Her assent to the English proposal was solely due to consideration for the wishes of Italy." If, as is generally believed, the better understanding of our Government with Germany, that is to say, better so far as Egypt is concerned, is largely due to the Emperor Francis Joseph, the increasingly friendly tone of the Austrian press towards England may be understood. So friendly are the Viennese journals that the Anglo-phobe organs in Berlin are not only hinting at "British gold," but indulging in sundry terrible threats. For instance, the Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* angrily comments on the fact, if it be a fact, that in Austria Anglo-Austrian relations are beginning to play a more important part than Austro-German relations, and points out the "absolute falsity" of the statement made by a Viennese paper that Germany has not ceased to be the natural ally of Great Britain in all great international questions. "If," it concludes, "Austria feels a desire to play this part, let her remember the good old proverb of 'Look before you leap,' and let her see to it that the good solid vessel of the Austro-German alliance does not come to grief on an English rock." One of Prince Bismarck's journals is also somewhat perturbed, but for a different reason. What it is afraid of is that as the result of Germany's attitude with respect to Egypt there may be a revival of political antagonism between Germany and Russia—"a danger to which German policy should not expose itself even for the benefit of the Triple Alliance." The final decision of the French and German Governments to withhold their consent to the utilization of any portion of the funds in the *Caisse de la Dette* was expected, and causes no surprise or excitement here. The expedition will go on all the same and if necessary the money will be found by England with the result that another impediment to our withdrawal from Egypt will thenceforward exist. French diplomacy may get the best of us in the Further East, but in Egypt we seem to be more than a match for Gallic cleverness.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Affairs in the Transvaal are not proceeding as Mr. Chamberlain doubtless expected when he invited President Kruger to come to England to talk over matters. That the Colonial Secretary should be showing signs of impatience is not to be wondered at. After offending many of his own friends by his praise of Oom Paul, it is not unnatural that he should resent that astute old gentleman's curious conduct with regard to the invitation. What makes his present attitude so remarkable is that the invitation, as the *Times* reminds us, was "issued on a suggestion, as it was understood, by the President's desire." Let us hope that he did make the suggestion, and that another blunder has not been committed by Sir Jacobus de Wet, whose days in the Transvaal must surely be numbered. Misfortunes never come singly, and this morning we hear of disturbances in the neighbourhood of the Matoppo Hills, and although Lord Salisbury has left England for the Continent on a holiday, it is doubtful in the present state of matters in South Africa if Mr. [illegible] such man should have a vote [illegible] value, coupled with the notion that representatives are merely delegates. Nothing in ancient alchemy, he declares, was more irrational than the notion that increased ignorance in the elective body will be converted into increased capacity for good government in the representative body, and he predicts a day "when it will appear one of the strangest facts in the history of human folly that such a theory was regarded as liberal and progressive." Parliaments elected on a restrictive suffrage have, he contends, done better work for mankind than those under a system of universal suffrage, and he is unsparing in his criticism of those highly educated men who imitate "usually with awkward and overstrained effort" the cant of the vulgar demagogue. "They have taken their line in public life, and some of them have attained their ends. I do not think that the respect of honest men will form any large part of their reward. It is curious how often in modern England extreme enthusiasm for education is combined with an utter disregard for the opinions of the more educated classes." In support of his theory that democracy may be the least representative of governments, and that it may often prove the direct opposite of a state of liberty, he adduces many arguments, but I have only space for one short quotation:—"The question of taxation is in the highest degree a question of liberty, and taxation, under a democracy, is likely to take forms that are peculiarly hostile to liberty. I have already pointed out how the old fundamental principle of English freedom, that no one should be taxed except by his consent, is being gradually discarded; and how we are steadily advancing to a state in which one class will impose the taxes, while another class will be mainly compelled to pay them. It is obvious that taxation is more and more employed for objects that are not common interests of the whole community, and that there is a growing tendency to look upon it as a possible means of confiscation; to make use of it to break down the power, influence, and wealth of particular classes; to form a new social type; to obtain the means of class bribery." There is one thing which he finds even worse than corruption. That is acquiescence in corruption. "In America, notorious profligacy in public life and in the administration of public funds seems to excite little more than a disdainful smile. It is treated as very natural—as the normal result of the existing form of Government." An American might be excused if he reminded Mr. Lecky that here in England we do not even smile disdainfully when we hear that Mr. Smith, the wealthy brewer, or Mr. Jones, the opulent manufacturer, has been made a peer of the realm for absolutely no other reason than that he has contributed largely to the election fund of this or that party. May not the growing disgust at this objectionable but apparently necessary practice have something to do with that increasing contempt for representative bodies to which Mr. Lecky refers, and which he attributes in part to the intrusion of the unfit into regions from which they were once excluded; partly to the "enormous and portentous development of public speaking," "the dreary torrents of idle, diffusive, and insincere talk," and in part to the fact that "the old understandings and traditions on which its (the House of Commons') deliberations have been for many generations successfully conducted have largely disappeared, and new and stronger regulations have been found necessary." He complains that English politicians instead of wisely using the machinery of government for the benefit of the whole nation, English politicians have of late years been perpetually tampering with it, and a spirit of feverish unrest has passed into English politics, which, if it is not checked, bodes ill for the permanence of Parliamentary Government. Both parties, he maintains, have much to answer for, for "few pages in our modern political history are more discreditable than the story of the 'Conservative' Reform Bill of 1867." Mr. Lecky affirms that a new spirit of complaisance towards measures of spoliation is abroad, that graduated taxation which a few years ago had such a great fascination for Mr. Chamberlain, and which is now agitating the minds of politicians in France, is likely to be extended, producing a social and political transformation in the nature of wealth, and that English country life as hitherto known to us will be destroyed. "The old historic houses will, no doubt, remain, but they will remain, like the French castles along the Loire, memories of a state of society that has passed away. Many will be in the hands of rich merchants or brewers, and perhaps American millionaires. They will often be shut up, as a measure of economy, for long periods. They will no longer be the centres of great landed properties, or represent a great county influence, or a long train of useful duties. Parks will be divided. Picture galleries will be broken up. Many noble works of art will cross the Atlantic. The old type of English country life will be changed, and much of its ancient beauty will have passed away." That "Democracy and Liberty" will enhance Mr. Lecky's reputation as an author and thinker is undoubted; but his fault is that he, to use a homely expression, puts his colours on too thickly. Even those who in politics generally agree with Mr. Lecky are constrained to admit that he writes with needless despair of the political outlook here and in the other two great democratic countries—France and America.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR.

Throughout the hearing of the *cause celebre* that has engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury all the week the sympathy of the public has been with the plaintiff, Mrs. Kitson, and the verdict, ordering the defendant, Dr. Playfair, to pay £12,000, is certain to be very popular. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. The plaintiff is an Australian lady, and is married to the brother of the defendant's wife and of Sir James Kitson, M.P., the well-known Liberal Baronet. About two years ago, in the absence of her husband, at the Antipodes, she underwent a certain operation at the hands of Dr. Playfair, who subsequently informed her that unless she could show that her husband had been in England within three months he (defendant) should feel it his duty to inform his wife of the facts. Mrs. Kitson protested her innocence, but Dr. Playfair made known to his wife what had occurred. At that time Mr. Kitson, the husband, was, financially, in low water, and the plaintiff was then receiving a substantial allowance from his more prosperous brothers. The result of Dr. Playfair's action was that all pecuniary assistance to Mrs. Kitson was stopped. One of the witnesses for the plaintiff, Dr. Spencer, Professor of Midwifery, deposed that the circumstances of her illness for which she underwent the operation were consistent with her asseveration that she had not been unchaste, and he was also examined with a view of showing that Dr. Playfair in taking his wife into his confidence had been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette. The husband, who returned to this country on hearing what had happened, and who refused to believe the accusation made against her, also gave evidence. One of the peculiar features of the suit was that, although the defendant did not enter a plea of justification—he said he left that to his counsel—he stated in the witness-box that he still held the opinion he originally formed as to the cause of Mrs. Kitson's condition when the operation was performed. Dr. Williams, who helped the defendant in the medical examination of the plaintiff, gave evidence on his behalf, as also did several other doctors, including Sir John Williams, Sir William Broadbent, and Sir William Priestley. The defendant did not do himself any good by suggesting to Mrs. Kitson that she should, in order to save her honour, say that her husband had been in England; but what probably weighed most with the jury was her anxiety from the first to clear herself of the charge, and the fact that Dr. Playfair was the doctor she chose to attend her in her illness. Mr. Walton contended that if she had committed adultery, Dr. Playfair would be the last man she would resort to in the circumstances. There was also this in her favour that she "repelled as an indignity the proposal of Sir James Kitson to continue her allowance on condition that she returned to Australia." I see that the *Chronicle* this morning complains of Sir James Kitson's hasty utterances in the discussion at the Liberal Caucus yesterday respecting the attacks on the "old guard;" but some allowance ought surely to be made for the worry he must have been subjected to by the unavoidable connection of his name with the distressing proceedings that have ended so disastrously for Dr. Playfair's pocket.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. G. B. Macdonell, R. (Mad.) A., Ret.; Archdeacon Denison; Judge Hughes; Major-Gen. J. A. V. Kirkland, F.R.G.S.; Col. E. W. Golding; Major R. G. Burslem; Major Stapylton; Surg-Gen. J. Handley, C.B.; Rear-Admiral R. Dawkins; Staff Commander E. Wilds, R.N.; Mr. John Buchanan, C.M.G.; President Hippolyte; Lady Burton; Lady Matheson.

THE P. AND O. S. S. SUTLEJ.

THE following is a list of passengers arriving ex s. s. Britannia per s. s. Sutlej about the 26th inst.

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Black, Surg-Lieut J A
Browne, Miss G
Blanchard, Mrs
Bonnaha, Mr and Mrs
Collingwood, Lieut-Col C C
Dawes, Surg-Lieut C D
Dunkworth, Mr W E
Hall, Beatrice Miss
Harrison, Surg-Lieut C B
Hoffmann, Mr
Huda, Mr S Q
Hall, Jno Mr
Heasty, Mrs C R
Light, Capt and Mrs R
Lelor, Surg-Lieut E P
Perry, Surg-Lieut E L
Plimbock, Surg-Lieut M B
Payne, Surg-Lieut E J
Pringle, Miss J
Robertson, Surg-Lieut J C
Raimes, Surg-Lieut N R
Rost Surg-Lieut E R
Symons, Surg-Lieut T H
Sullivan, Mr T
Wilson, R P Surg-Lieut
Williams, Surg-Lieut W T

FROM BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Deane, Mr H H
Kestin, Mr F R
Withall, Mr Wm

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI—Hert, Lieut J H

MR. J. H. WILSON, M.P., addressed a meeting of 1,200 of his constituents at Middlesbro', on March 24, when a vote of confidence, declaring belief in Mr. Wilson's innocence of charges brought against him, was carried practically unanimously. Mr. Wilson, in addressing the meeting, complained of being persecuted for the last seven years, and said his enfranchisement means prevented him bringing actions against his traducers.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THERE is hardly anything more wonderful than the inventiveness and fertility of resource shewn by the caterers of fashion in providing season after season wares which have the charm of novelty, though the new feature is often but a transformation of the old—a trivial thing, which any of us might have thought of, if we had put our minds to the matter. But this is the fact with inventions in general. They are growths, developments of an earlier idea, brought to perfection by a master hand. Half the world thought they could have applied steam to the railway engine just as well as Stephenson, but they did not. Every Tom, Jack, and Harry believes he might have made his fortune by hitting on the secret of the Pneumatic cycle tyre, or of the de Burgo hub adjustment just brought out by Isidore Bourke, M.D. And hundreds of impecunious young ladies have felt themselves injured because Mrs. Holmes Miller, the Dublin flower painter, was beforehand with them in thinking out a little graduated tea measure which fetched a manufacturer's fancy and brought her a pretty profit. It is so easy to see how to do a thing that has been done, or to prophesy after the event.

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This struck me specially in looking at some dainty new *menu* cards made in the shape of Army regulation Bell tents. Why had not I thought of making them long ago? They are so simple, so effective, so cunning. Yet they are quite easily carried out. The plan is to trace a circle of 4 inches radius with a compass on thin white Bristol board. This, when cut out and divided in half, will make two tents, lapping the card slightly so that it can be held together with small brass paper fasteners. But before closing the tent, a little decorative realism must be added. Trace a semi-circle of an inch or so radius at the top of the tent and colour it a rich red with a blue edge line. Below this scarlet cap, on a wider circle, the various courses—*Potages*, *Entremets*, Rot, Relevé &c., are artistically put in bright lettering, and finally *menu* is written under the various heads, and a gay little pennant is set up on top, on a wire or strong pin. The result is very good, and the best point of the idea is that it can be easily carried out by people who are beyond the easy reach of shops or who require something *chic* and inexpensive.

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A pretty decoration for a work bag or Dorothy Sack that can be carried out by deft fingers at home is made of tiny spangles—silver, gold, iridiscent or jet, as best suits the ground work, put on in a pattern of a rising sun. The rays start from the base of the bag and spread out in broad lines. Very little art is necessary. Those whose eyes are not reliably straight may trace the design on tissue paper laid on the bag and work the spangles on the pencil lines, picking off the tissue paper when the pattern is covered. These bags are mounted on a round satin covered bottom, which makes a little variety from those that fold flat. In pale blue satin with silver spangles, mauve satin with iridiscent spangles, or black satin with gold or black spangles they are charming, and would be very fetching articles at a sale of work or a bazaar.

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Many people's minds are exercised by having to put up with unbeautiful bottles of perfume or medicine about their rooms. If mixtures are hidden away in cupboards they are forgotton. So they must be kept in evidence somewhere. But ugly bottles need no long offend the æsthetic eye. There are little chased silver holders made for the purpose with silver topped corks to match. If your bottle is very big and very unshapely, of course its contents can be decanted into a small elegant flask. But this suggestion possibities of terribly naughty bottles masquerading under the mild appearance of "Eau's Fruit Salt," Paregoric elexir, etc., etc.—So enough on the subject.

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The second drawing room of the season has made the shops that deal in frocks and fans, gloves and shoes, coiffures and jewels specially interesting. An exquisite sage green satin dress shewing its lining of gold moire antique was one of a number that attracted me. *Crepe lisse* of the same gold was draped on the bodice and edged the sleeves. With this was introduced a bead embroidered berthe of velvet. The *crepe lisse* was caught up with gorgeous iridiscent butterflies. As the wearer moved one caught sight of a golden under-flounce. The effect was charming. But if the colours had not been chosen by an artist, what a discord it might have been.

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Another fascinating gown that I was shewn was intended for dinner. It was chine silk, with richly coloured softly blurred flowers, lost here and there under a broad stripe of mauve satin. The bodice was made to the throat with a yoke of white chiffon, puffed over a mauve foundation, edged with two rows of narrow ostrich feather trimming. Wide chiffon and mauve epaulettes fell over the full sleeves which were drawn in at the elbow with a double row of ostrich trimming.

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A gown of pink brocaded satin with square-cut front draped with ecru Mechlin lace was also very beautiful. The front, which was made full after the style of tea gowns, was drawn in by a double girdle of white satin, edged and lined with pink satin, and falling to the ground in two wide sash ends. Broad bands of white satin were inserted in the full puffed sleeves which reached the elbow and were finished with deep flounces of the ecru Mechlin lace.

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The fine spring weather tempts people to indulge in the wildest vagaries in capes. There is no extravagance in fluffy trimming that is not perpetrated in the effort to be unique distingues. Twice the circumference of a woman to begin with, the capes are then bordered with quadruple frillings. If the materials were not gossamer or lace, only the able bodied could wear them. They are, however, flimsy fly-away things, but generally becoming, possibly good for trade, and certainly convenient for wearing over the wide puffed sleeves that fashion still favours. Occasionally one sees a cape that is reasonable looking and not over trimmed. I noticed one which shewed an accordion kilted fan of black *crepe lisse* fenced each *godet*. It was black satin lined with white satin. But the wearer committed the enormity of shewing the long, full, white satin, Bishop's sleeves of her blouse below her cape. It looked atrocious—fashionable or not—quite as bad as a man I saw in the Army and Navy tailoring show rooms trying on a loud pattern Norfolk Jacket belted in the middle; his wife smiling her approval of his appearance and both blissfully unconscious of what a guy he looked with his tall hat on.

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Parisian milliners are very artful in their combinations of colour this year. Brilliant flowers are brought into harmony by cool toned chip and straw hats and mixtures of tulle and crepe lisse. It is wonderful what an effect can be got out of blends of tulle. The crudeness of magenta purple is lost in the union with olive green; cornflower blue is moderated, as in the natural flower by being put with tulle the colour of its calyx and black and white mixtures are softened to pleasant greys. How did we get along as well as we did before this tulle revival, which makes the most incongruous mixtures

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Cor. Lockwood asked the Secretary for War, on March 26, whether he was in possession of facts confirming a statement from the Calcutta correspondent, which appeared in the "Times" of March 18, that more than 3,000 British soldiers were constantly in hospital from venereal disease; that the rate of admission to hospital from that cause had risen in 1893 to 511 per 1000; and that out of a force of 70,000 men only 26,000, had not suffered from it; and whether the Commander-in-Chief in India had made any representation on the subject?—Mr. Brodrick: The figures quoted in the question are substantially accurate. The subject is one which has been the subject of representations at intervals by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

KAFIRISTAN.

In answer to Mr. A. Pease, Lord G. Hamilton said: We received intelligence early this month that the Sipah Salar had again left Asmar for the Wai valley with a force, and that the Ramgul valley in the west of Kafiristan had been occupied after severe fighting by troops sent from Kabul. I have no later information which I can regard as trustworthy. In accordance with the undertaking which I gave on March 3, a communication was made to the Viceroy, who will use any favourable opportunity of exercising his good offices on behalf of the Amir's Kafir subjects; but I am afraid that under the circumstances I cannot promise more than this.

IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

In answer to Mr. Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said the Postmaster-General was not aware that there was any general demand for an international or an Imperial postage stamp, and he did not feel justified in making arrangements for the sale of Colonial stamps in the United Kingdom.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

On March 27, Mr. Kimber asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, before making any international engagement on the subject of reopening the Indian Mints and keeping them open for free coinage of silver, he would give Parliament an opportunity of considering the proposals and their effect; and whether he could obtain information through any of the Government Departments as to what was the amount of silver now held in the Treasuries of the United States and of France and Germany respectively.—Mr. Balfour: I should be unwilling to pledge the Government on the subject which is referred to in the question. It will be remembered that the principal alteration in our system which was promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to international agreements had reference to the reopening of the Indian Mints now closed without reference to Parliament, and I do not know that it is necessary that Parliament should be consulted if the Indian Mints are again opened. As regards the second part of the question, I have no official information at my disposal which would enable me to answer it with any feeling of security, but so far as I can make out there are at the present moment in the Treasury of the United States $90,000,000 in silver, against which there are notes in circulation to the extent of $88,000,000. In Germany no returns have been issued of which I am able to avail myself. In France I understand that on March 19 last, there were £50,000,000 in the Bank of France, and there were notes issued against the whole of this amount.

PRESENTATIONS AT THE LEVEE.

A LEVEE was held on March 26 at St. James's Palace by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of Her Majesty. There was a large attendance in the Diplomatic and General circles, and about 200 presentations were made, including:—

Capt. Frank C. M. Anson, British Guiana Militia; Major-Gen. Bushman, C. B.; Capt. T. P. Barrington, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Capt. T. H. Berney, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Napier Bunbury, D. A. Q. M. G. Headquarters; Lieut. Col. E. G. H. Bingham, R. A.; Col. Balmbridge, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory Establishment, Woolwich; Lieut. Balfour, Royal Indian Marine; Capt W. de S. Cayley, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Col. J. T. Coke, A. A. G. at Aldershot; Major-Gen. Lopez Combe; Capt. Allan Cuthbert Collingwood, R. N.; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Davidson, R. A.; Sec. Lieut. A. C. S. Durnford, West India Regt.; Capt. S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (p. w.); Capt. C. S. Fagan, R. A.; Lt. Col. French, A. A. G.; Lieut. and Capt. Gardiner, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lieut. C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. W. M. Hall, West Yorkshire Regiment, on return from Ashanti; Lieut. Henry Hallowes Hallinan, West India Regt., on return from active service; Lieut.-Col. John Hinde, 1st Border Regt.; Ali Akbar Hassanally; Sheikh Ahmed Hassen; Abdul Karim Khan; Ameer Rahman Khan; Munja Mohammed Gholam Sadiq; Lieut. C. Mansel Jones, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Major-Gen. T. Kelly-Kenny; Capt. Leslie H. Kyngdon, New South Wales Permanent Artillery; Lieut.-Col. E. E. M. Lawford, 1st Madras Cavalry; Capt. R. H. Lucas, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lord Loch, G. C. B.; Lieut.-Col. Guy Bence-Lambert, Connaught Rangers; Capt. J. O. B. Minogue, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Mainwaring, Royal Welsh Fus.; Col. R. H. Murry, 1st Seaforth Highlanders; Col. McCall, late commanding 1st K.R.R.C., on return from active service; Col. Sir R. T. Martin, K.C.M.G.; Gen. Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., &c.; Capt. R. B. Pearse, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Price, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Major Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, on return from Ashanti; Major-Gen. C. R. Pennington, Indian Staff Corps; Admiral Charles John Rowley; Lieut.-Col. John Reeves Royal Irish Fus.; Col. Allen Greene Raper, A. Q. M. G. Headquarters; Capt. Ralph Rawlins, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Rear-Admiral, William Horne Chisholme St. Clair; Lieut. L. H. Spry, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Col. Monel Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Col. J. H. Spurgin, 1st Royal Lancaster Regt.; Capt. M. Sinclair, R. E., on return from active service; Lieut.-Col. John Staepole; Major-Gen. L. B. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G.; Surg.-Col. William Taylor, Army Medical Staff, 2nd Class; Lieut. and Capt. F. W. Towsey, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Lieut. B. A. Thompson, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Capt. H. Walker, West Yorkshire Regt., on return from Ashanti; Rear-Admiral A. F. Wilson; Admiral Richard Wells; Surg.-Major W. O. Wolseley, Army Medical Staff, on return from active service; Lt.-Col. and Brevet-Col. S. Walter, R. E.

ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND VENEZUELA.

THE United States Venezuelan Commission, on March 21, issued an official denial of the statement that they had reached a conclusion unfavourable to Great Britain. In a telegram to the "New York Herald" correspondent, one of the Commissioners says there is absolutely no jingoism or prejudice among them, and certainly not a particle of ill-feeling towards Great Britain. Every one of them would be glad to hear that Great Britain and Venezuela had adjusted their differences. The Secretary of the Commission says that the British Blue-book, while remarkably full and detailed, does not include all the documents which may be submitted in support of the position. A Washington despatch states that Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to the British Embassy that a memorandum incorporating minor clerical errors in the Blue-book will be sent to the United States Government, and that, while the modifications are of no great importance, the new materials strengthen the British case.

Lord Salisbury has addressed the following letter to Sir James Stansfeld:—"I have to say that the delay in forwarding the memorial was accidental:—

For ign Office, March 18, 1896.—Dear Sir James Stansfeld,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., forwarding a memorial in favour of Anglo-American arbitration, which has been drawn up at a meeting at the Queen's Hall on the 3rd inst. I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the Government of the United States.—Believe me, yours very truly, Salisbury."

Sir James Stansfeld was chairman of the meeting in question. The text of the memorial was given in the Times News of Jan. 31.

A Parliamentary paper, entitled "Errata in Venezuela, No. 1 (1896)," and containing a few corrections of the earlier or summary portion of the recent Blue-book on British Guiana and Venezuela, as settled in London, on March 25, the corrections, though, perhaps, not important, do not, it is officially stated, materially affect the strength of the British case.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F E Taylor, B C S — Major B Scott, C I E
Mr A Earle, B C S — Capt C Stevens
Mr B L Cumberland, B — Lieut J W H Lyon
Mr B Myers, B — Lieut C J Reilly
Mr A A Campbell, B — Lieut F Adams
Mr H D Inby, B — Lieut E N Obbard
Mr T B Rouger, B — Lieut A G Crawford
Mr J Robb, B — Lieut R L Benwell
Lieut-Gen. Bloor, B — Lieut-Gen. Pennefather-Evans
Major-Gen. Loch, Bo C S — Lieut A Moore
Mr R Thorn, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F H Blakesley, B C S, 3 mos — Lt-Col G W Martin 3 days
Mr H P K Skipton, B, 6 mos — Major E C M Lushington 2 mos
Mr N W Pritchard, B, 6 mos — Capt H B H Wright, 6 mos
Mr G B Reynolds, B 6 mos — Capt E A Gayer, 6 mos
Mr F N Toumin, B, 5 mos — Lt and A S Sengster, 3 mos
Mr T E Ives, B, 1 mo — Sur Lt-Col H Allison, 5 mos
Mr C W Hoyle, B, 6 mos

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Mr E H Man, C I F, B — Lieut E H Brome
Mr R N Coghlan, B — Lieut C C Leveson Gower
Major H de Grey Jones — Lieut A M Anderson
Capt F A Smith

India Office.—Richard A. Hewat, Assistant Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department, has relinquished that office from the 24th instant, after a long and honourable service of 26 years. A great part of the time was spent in the Military Department, and there must be many officers now serving in India who have a grateful recollection of the kind and courteous way with which Mr. Hewat has always dealt with those who have had business to transact with him.

Parliamentary Papers.—(1.) Declaration between Great Britain and France with regard to the Kingdom of Siam and other matters, signed in London, Jan. 15, 1896. Price 5d. (2.) Annual Colonial Reports, Straits Settlements, 1894. Price 2d.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most elegant of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A LADY'S ACTION AGAINST A DOCTOR.

REMARKABLE CASE.

£12,000 DAMAGES.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, London, Justice Hawkins and a special Jury heard evidence in a very remarkable case, Playfair v. Playfair, in which Mrs. Arthur Kitson, sister-in-law of Sir James Kitson, M. P., of Leeds, sought to recover damages from Dr. Playfair, a West End physician, and Mrs. Playfair.

Mr. Lawson Walton, in opening the case, said it involved both the lady's honour and a question of alimony. The lady had been charged by Dr. Playfair with having committed adultery, and she desired in this public way to vindicate her reputation. Mrs. Kitson complained first of all that after she had placed herself under Dr. Playfair's professional care, during which he acquired certain knowledge, he broke the solemn seal of professional confidence. She complained, not only of this communication he made to a third party, but of the inference which Dr. Playfair had drawn. Counsel denied that Dr. Playfair had escaped responsibility by the defence on the record, a denial of the slander, and that if uttered it was under circumstances of privilege. Mrs. Kitson was an Australian lady, and the wife of Mr Arthur Kitson, who was brother of Sir James Kitson. Mrs. Playfair was the sister of both Sir James and Mr. Arthur Kitson. He sketched the life of the plaintiff and her husband in Australia, and went on to say that when the lady came to this country her husband's brothers agreed to allow her £300 a year. This slander had led to the cessation of that allowance, Sir James Kitson having declined to continue it. Counsel went on to describe what had taken place. The lady having placed herself under Dr. Playfair's care, he, owing to his suspicions suggested that she should separate herself from the members of the family, otherwise he would be compelled to inform his wife of what he had detected. The plaintiff replied to this by declaring that never during her whole married life had she been unfaithful to her husband, and that she had never forfeited the doctor's respect in the way he thought. Mr. Walton read many of the letters which passed between the doctor when he was proposing to inform his wife, and the lady, who was inspiring trust and mercy. She wrote incoherent, frenzied letters to the doctor. "If you only knew the pain and sorrow I have endured! I shall go mad!" So she wrote in one letter. "After years of struggling to keep a good name I am hounded down like a very outcast," she went on. She asserted many times in the course of the letters that she had not been unfaithful to her husband, and she used phrases which seemed to indicate that her husband had become suspiciously from Australia. Dr. Playfair's letters asked for a plain answer, "Yes" or "No," to the question, Has your husband, Arthur Kitson, been in England? She replied time after time to answer this question. She shrank as an honorable woman, said Mr. Lawson Walton, from escaping from the difficulty by trifling with the truth, for Mr. Arthur Kitson as a fact had not been in England. Eventually, for the last time in June, under the threat of Mrs Playfair being informed, Mrs. Kitson sent the doctor a telegram asserting that her husband had been in England. But it was too late, Mrs. Playfair had been informed by Dr. Playfair, and Sir James discontinued the allowance, except on the condition that the lady returned to Australia. That condition she would not accept. Finally, Mr. Lawson Walton stated that Mr. Arthur Kitson, the husband, had come to this country, and had taken steps to vindicate his wife's character, which he believed in, notwithstanding Dr. Playfair's statements, and that the doctor's conclusions were wrong would be proved by the evidence of medical experts.

MRS. KITSON'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Arthur Kitson, the plaintiff, was very pale and looked much distressed. She said she resided with her husband at Kensington. She was not an Australian, but an Englishwoman. She married Mr. Arthur Kitson in 1881, and Mrs. Playfair was her husband's friend. She arrived in England in December 1892. She first occupied rooms provided by a member of the Kitson family in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. She then went to Bournemouth for six months, rooms being taken for her by Mrs. Kitson family, and she was attended by a medical man for an old complaint. After this she occupied rooms in Longbridge Road, Kensington, provided by the family. Subsequently she paid some visits in Yorkshire to her husband's family. At the end of these visits she had a very severe shock, and her health was very indifferent. On returning to London she lived in Russell Road, Kensington, and Allen Street, Mayfair, beginning in 1894 she was very ill and sent for Dr. Williams, who said he thought she had a tendency to tumour. Dr. Playfair was afterwards called in by Dr. Williams, and on examining her expressed much dissatisfaction. She said she was suffering from a bad case of influenza, and that she was in a very low state. After Dr. Williams had gone out of the room, Dr. Playfair asked her what was worrying her, and she said she was worrying because her husband had not sent her anything. He answered that he was starving. Dr. Playfair remarked—"Let him. He allowed you to starve." She told him she could not do this. Subsequently she was examined by means of blood, and Dr. Playfair said it was necessary to examine her under chloroform, which was administered in presence of Dr. Williams. On recovering consciousness, she heard Dr. Playfair say—"I don't know what else it can be. I know very little about here." She must have been playing "hanky-panky." Dr. Williams said—"I don't think it can be any thing like that. She has submitted to every examination, and been perfectly candid." Dr. Playfair pattted her on the head, saying he thought it was a cancerous growth, adding, "Give her some more." Dr. Williams thereupon dabbed a handkerchief on her face, and she again lost consciousness. When she came round Dr. Playfair was gone. She afterwards suffered in body and mind. She tried to communicate with her husband, whom she had not seen during the examining, but got no note to Mrs. Playfair asking her to believe in her. Witness, replying to her counsel, denied emphatically, and with emotion, that she was ever untrue to her husband. Subsequently Mrs. Playfair, who had become friendly, told Dr. Williams she did not like calling in Dr. Playfair at first, but this was because she did not thing poor relations were ever welcome. Asked regarding certain letters she wrote as to her husband, she said she was mad at the time and it was useless to question her now. Re-examined—She said when she wanted her husband's brother James to assist her husband he had said, "Let him starve." The plaintiff was then handed from the witness-box, and left the Court with her husband.

PROFESSIONAL HONOUR.

The next witness was Dr Spencer, who, in reply to Mr Walton, said he was a Professor of midwifery, and an obstetric physician. He had heard the evidence of the plaintiff as to her condition, and he had examined her on the 11th March, and 12th of this year. Mr. Walton asked the witness whether the appearances which Dr Playfair noticed at the operation were consistent with the statement of the plaintiff. Witness replied that the appearances were so consistent, and he was prepared to say that views expressed were professional knowledge. Q.—Is there any rule in your profession with regard to the confidence subsisting between patient and medical adviser in relation to information acquired in the course of professional attendance? A.—I do not think that there is any written rule, but there is such a rule—a commonly understood rule. Q.—Are there any exceptions to that rule? A.—Yes, there are exceptions. For instance, if one person was divulging a professional secret might make himself accessory to a crime, that would be an exception. Cross-examined by Sir F. Lockwood—He did not know of any rule other than that which bound the fellowship of all honourable professions. He did not suggest that Dr Playfair was not an honourable man, nither did he suggest that Dr Playfair was any lessable to form an opinion than himself. He had read of a similar case to this where there were circumstances had been present after an equal lapse of time.

Mr. Arthur Kitson then went into the witness-box. The letter he received from his wife dated the 9th June 1894 referred to a cheque made by Dr. Playfair against a bank. After getting this letter, he left Port-Darwen at once for England, and arrived on 29th August 1894. When he arrived his wife was residing at 15 Comeragh Road, West Kensington. He made all inquiries from his wife.

Mr. Atkinson—And did you satisfy yourself that there was no foundation for the charge?

Sir F. Lockwood objected to the question, whereupon Mr. Justice Hawkins (speaking emphatically) said—I shall not permit Dr. Playfair to endeavour to prove that the woman is guilty, because he has not put a plea of that sort upon the record, and it must be taken that he has admitted on tue record that his suspicion is unjustifiable.

In cross-examination by Sir F. Lockwood, witness said on the occasion of his returning to England this time he had paid a surreptitious visit to England, he did nothing to prevent any one from entertaining that opinion.

Sir F. Lockwood—Did you not on the 3rd September last receive letters from Dr. Playfair and Sir J. Kitson withdrawing the accusation against your wife?—After a fashion.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—I should like to see those letters.

Witness—I believe they are in Court.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—I must confess this is new to me, and if this is really the fact, I am astounded that up to this moment there has been no open, frank admission about it.

Sir F. Lockwood explained that these withdrawals were made on the basis of the statement made by this gentleman that he had been home. Both Dr. Playfair and Sir James Kitson, on hearing that, said it was a complete misunderstanding of the situation. The letter referred to had already been read. (To witness)—Those two letters you took as withdrawing the accusation?—At the time, but something transpired afterwards which led to my mind required withdrawal.

Re-examined, he said that what he meant by "after a fashion" was that he thought after such withdrawal he and his wife were not to be on the same social footing with his family as before, but, on the contrary they were shunned by his family. Therefore, there was no withdrawal.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Playfair was then called, and, in reply to Mr. Mathews, said that before seeing Mrs Kitson professionally at Alma Road on the 10th January 1894, witness had some consultations with Dr. Williams. Witness had been called in to consult with Dr. Williams. He and Dr. Williams then saw her together. She appeared to be suffering from influenza next visit was on the 23rd of February, when he saw Dr. Williams in consultation again, and again certain statements were made to him. They then proceeded to the examination, of which he gave a description. He commun cated his suspicions to Dr. Williams in private. In order to make a more complete examination he requested Dr. Williams to get some chloroform. This was obtained and Mrs. Kitson was put under the influence. A complete examination was then made, and defender now gave the details of it As the result of what he saw he expressed to Dr. Williams, great surprise. He also said to Dr. Williams "She must certainly have had a recent miscarriage." It was not a fact that Mrs. Kitson was twice placed under chloroform. It was one continuous administration with a stoppage for a few moments. During the temporary stoppage the showed signs of returning consciousness, which induced Dr. Williams to continue the administration which was necessary, as the operation was not completed. Witness denied that he had made a certain statement attributed to him by Mrs Kitson. Neither did he say anything in reference to Mrs. Kitson having submitted to every examination, and been perfectly candid. The next he heard from the lady was a letter on 28th February, expressing great gratitude to himself, and the correspondence which had been received went on down to the 14th March. He had given the lady two alternatives. Her letter asking "Am I too late to say yes" came after he had told Mrs. Playfair. Early in the month of April 1894 Sir James Kitson, his brother-in-law, was in London. He dined with witness one night, and some communication passed between them. The matter remained in abeyance till September of that year, when Mr. Kitson returned to England, and then was reopened by means of the correspondence passing between witness and him and between Sir James Kitson and him. Witness accepted the statement of Mr. A. Kitson that he had been in England at the end of 1893, and he rejoiced to be able therefore to write the letter to which reference had been made more than once. In arriving at the opinion you did on the 23rd February, did you arrive at it to the best of your skill and the best of your honest judgment?—I did.

Mr. Lawson Walton—Did you form an opinion adversely to the honour of this lady, assuming that her husband was not in England at the date in question.

Witness.—I did on that assumption.

Did you form that on medical observation solely.—Yes. Do you retain that opinion still. A.—I have not entered a plea of justification.

Mr. Lawson Walton—Answer the question.

Dr. Playfair—I am going to appeal to his Lordship whether I am bound to answer it. If directed by his Lordship I will answer it, but by the advice of counsel I have not entered a plea of justification, and under these circumstances the Judge I would rather not answer the question.

Mr. Walton submitted that he was entitled to put the question.

Sir F. Lockwood submitted that the witness was not bound to answer.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said he could not stop the question.

Mr. Walton (to Dr. Playfair)—Now, sir, do you still retain an opinion adversely to the honour of this lady, notwithstanding all that you have heard in this case, and all that you have heard since you originally formed the opinion?

Dr. Playfair—I do. (Sensation.)

Then, sir, I ask you this—Why had you not the courage and manliness to put that plea in the record?

Because I placed my case in the hands of eminent counsel, and I was sufficiently wise to act on their advice. (Laughter.)

You thought it more politic?—I thought it more judicious.

Notwithstanding the evidence of this lady and her husband you still say she was guilty of adultery?—I am reluctantly obliged to say I do.

Dr. Reginald Musin Williams, who first attended Mrs Kitson, gave evidence as to the operation at which Dr. Playfair at the operation, asked as to what took place the first time he visited the lady with Dr. Playfair, said he agreed with that medical man's version of it. They again saw Mrs. Kitson together on the 13th February, and examined her under chloroform. As the result of what they saw, Dr. Playfair said, "This is terrible," and he added, "I did not know the lady before she married Arthur Kitson." The lady was not conscious when Dr. Playfair left the room. Witness did not recollect hearing Dr. Playfair say, "I know very little about her, or something in disparagement of her. Witness did not say, "I do not think he can be anything like that," neither did he say, "She has submitted to every examination and been perfectly candid." Mrs Kitson never said anything about, "For God's sake, let me go now," and Dr Playfair did not put the lady and say, "There, there, my dear, we think it is a cancerous growth."

Mr Justice Hawkins—Did you?

Witness—I patted her and said, "The operation is not quite over. You feel faint, don't you?"

Q.—Did you say anything about a cancerous growth?

A.—No. Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes. She said, "What is this you accuse me of?" and he replied, "I do not wish to accuse you of anything. We have not quite finished; go on breathing."

Further examined, witness said when Mrs. Kitson subsequently asked him, he told her there could not be two opinions on the nature of her illness.

Dr Hugh Playfair, examined by Sir F. Lockwood, said he was an M. D. of London and curator of King. College Museum, and a relative of the defendant. On the morning of 14th December he received from Dr. Playfair a small packet covered with guttapercha. Dr. Playfair explained how he had obtained the contents, and witness came to the same conclusion as his relative.

Dr Bland Sutton, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and formerly Professor of Pathology at the college, also gave medical tesimony, which tended to support the theory of the defence.

Sir John Williams, a well-known consulting obstetric physician to University College. He was questioned in detail upon the medical aspect of the case in support of the contention that Dr. Playfair arrived at a correct conclusion in answering other questions, he said there was no hard and fast line about maintaining professional confidence.

Sir F. Lockwood (to witness)—What are the considerations which affect medical men in regard to professional confidence?

Witness—There is a general rule that medical men shall hold inviolate professional confidences.

Q.—Are there exceptions to that rule? A.—Yes, when the matter becomes upon the medical man, such as the Court of Justice.

Mr. Walton—Do you consider that when a medical man requires a secret from his patient, the secret is the property of the patient, or the medical man?

Witness—It is the secret of the patient.

Q.—Do you consider that a medical man is bound to consult his patient before he divulges that secret? A.—No.

Q.—Do you say the medical man is the sole judge, without appeal, of the circumstances under which he shall publish that secret to the world? A.—He is, and he must be.

Sir Wm. Broadbent, M.D., said he had heard Sir John Williams as to the rule for preserving secrets, and practically agreed with him. There were circumstances under which a medical man, as a man of honour, ought to avoid betraying some one's confidence, might feel called upon to divulge a profession al secret. It was very difficult to formulate abstract questions of this kind. It might be one's duty to divulge a professional secret under various circumstances.

In reply to Mr. Mathews, witness admitted that the disclosure of the nature of a secret of this kind should only be made as a last resource.

The hearing of the case of Kitson v. Playfar was resumed on the 26th inst. Mr. Justice Hawkins commenced his summing-up. At the outset, his Lordship handed a letter so Sir F. Lockwood and Mr. Lawson Walton.

Turning to the jury, his Lordship said the action was brought by Mr. A. Kitson against Dr. Playfair and his wife for slander. The defendant pleaded on behalf of himself and wife, denying that the words were published or spoken, and secondly, that if they were spoken they were spoken on privileged occasions. There was also a plea of justification. The first question, his Lordship said, was whether the words were published or spoken, and secondly, that if they were spoken they were spoken on privileged occasions, on which, in the interests of justice, medical men were bound to communicate certain professional secrets, but as to imparting a secret for the protection of one's wife or children, that was a very delicate matter. After having read and commented on the correspondence between plaintiff and Dr. Playfair, his Lordship said he would have liked to have heard from Sir James Kitson how the secret affected him, and what induced him to defray the allowance. He did not complain that he had not been called, but his evidence would have been most satisfactory. His Lordship then read the correspondence that had passed between Mrs. Playfair and the plaintiff.

VERDICT.

The jury retired at 1.48, and returned into court shortly before three with a verdict for plaintiff, damages £12,000. At the announcement of the verdict, loud cheers were given, and the plaintiff was conducted away in a fainting condition by her husband and some solicitors.

Judgment was given accordingly.

Mr. Mathews applied for leave to appeal on the ground of privilege.

His Lordship declined on the ground that the jury by their finding found expressed malice.

Mr. Mathews asked for leave on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Mr. Walton opposed the application.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Yes.

Mr. Walton: I also ask for leave to amend the statements of claim which ask for a smaller sum, together with costs, and a certificate for special jury.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Mathews; I apply for a stay of execution pending an appeal, the damages being brought into court.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: What do you say to this?

Mr. Walton: It is a matter for your lordship. I have considered the matter, and can consent to nothing.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla fare recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and eyes; prevents lines to the Complexion, Post Bo. 14, of MADON SONS and Co.

TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

THE hearing of the charge against Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Major Sir John Christopher Willoughby, Captain the Hon. Henry Frederick White, Captain Raleigh Grey, Captain the Hon. Robert White, Major John Sherston, Captain C. H. Villiers, Captain K. G. Kincaid Smith, Lieut. H. M. Grenfell, Captain C. P. Foley, Captain C. L. W. Monro, Captain C. F. Lindsell, Captain E. C. S. Holden, Major the Hon. Charles John Coventry, and Captain Audley Vaughan Gosling, that "they, with certain other persons, in the month of December 1895, in South Africa, within Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare and fit out a military expedition to proceed against the dominion of a certain friendly State—to wit, the South African Republic"—contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, was resumed at Bow Street Police Court, London, on Tuesday March 24.

THE TROOPER WHO WAS SENT TO RECALL THE COLUMN.

James Thomas White was called. In answer to the Attorney-General, he said he was staying at Penyworn Road, Earl's Court. He was a trooper in the Bechuanaland Police, and was formerly lance-sergeant in the Bechuanaland Border Police. On the afternoon of Monday the 30th December, Captain Walford and Mr. Newton, the Commissioner for the Protectorate, came to his quarters. Captain Walford asked witness whether he was willing to take a dispatch to the column in the Transvaal. Witness, who was to go unarmed, but in uniform, said he would go. Mr. Newton gave him a pass, and he received the dispatches from the High Commissioner. He was told to give the dispatch to the Colonel, to catch the column at any cost, and not to spare his horse.

Witness left about 2 or 2.30 P.M. After passing the border he was stopped by about ten armed Boers, who took him to Field Cornet Louw, who took the dispatch from him. He was taken to Malmani, where he saw the Landrost. He knew that the bundles of dispatches had been opened before he got to Malmani. The Landrost said he wanted witness to open them, but witness declined to do so, adding that he (the Landrost) could do so if he liked. The Landrost and Field Cornet Louw afterwards went with other Dutchmen, and after half-an-hour's absence he returned and sent for witness. Continuing, witness said—He told me he had opened the dispatches, and would allow me to proceed under escort, and that I must not attempt to escape or I would be shot. I was delayed altogether about four hours. I then started off again with Field Cornet Louw and a Transvaal armed constable. The dispatches had not been given back to me, but I knew I was the bearer of the packet being tied up again in the same outside covering. Shortly after leaving Malmani with Louw, I came to a store about six miles east of Malmani. There were forage and dinner provided for us like that, neither did he say, "She has submitted to every examination and been perfectly candid." Mrs Kitson never said anything about, "For God's sake, let me go now," and Dr Playfair did not put the lady and say, "There, there, my dear, we think it is a cancerous growth."

Mr Justice Hawkins—Did you?

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Further examined, witness said when Mrs. Kitson subsequently asked him, he told her there could not be two opinions on the nature of her illness.

Dr Hugh Playfair, examined by Sir F. Lockwood, said he was an M. D. of London and curator of King. College Museum, and a relative of the defendant. On the morning of 14th December he received from Dr. Playfair a small packet covered with guttapercha. Dr. Playfair explained how he had obtained the contents, and witness came to the same conclusion as his relative.

Dr Bland Sutton, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and formerly Professor of Pathology at the college, also gave medical tesimony, which tended to support the theory of the defence.

Sir John Williams, a well-known consulting obstetric physician to University College. He was questioned in detail upon the medical aspect of the case in support of the contention that Dr. Playfair arrived at a correct conclusion in answering other questions, he said there was no hard and fast line about maintaining professional confidence.

Sir F. Lockwood (to witness)—What are the considerations which affect medical men in regard to professional confidence?

Witness—There is a general rule that medical men shall hold inviolate professional confidences.

Q.—Are there exceptions to that rule? A.—Yes, when the matter becomes upon the medical man, such as the Court of Justice.

Mr. Walton—Do you consider that when a medical man requires a secret from his patient, the secret is the property of the patient, or the medical man?

Witness—It is the secret of the patient.

Q.—Do you consider that a medical man is bound to consult his patient before he divulges that secret? A.—No.

Q.—Do you say the medical man is the sole judge, without appeal, of the circumstances under which he shall publish that secret to the world? A.—He is, and he must be.

Sir Wm. Broadbent, M.D., said he had heard Sir John Williams as to the rule for preserving secrets, and practically agreed with him. There were circumstances under which a medical man, as a man of honour, ought to avoid betraying some one's confidence, might feel called upon to divulge a profession al secret. It was very difficult to formulate abstract questions of this kind. It might be one's duty to divulge a professional secret under various circumstances.

In reply to Mr. Mathews, witness admitted that the disclosure of the nature of a secret of this kind should only be made as a last resource.

The hearing of the case of Kitson v. Playfar was resumed on the 26th inst. Mr. Justice Hawkins commenced his summing-up. At the outset, his Lordship handed a letter so Sir F. Lockwood and Mr. Lawson Walton.

Turning to the jury, his Lordship said the action was brought by Mr. A. Kitson against Dr. Playfair and his wife for slander. The defendant pleaded on behalf of himself and wife, denying that the words were published or spoken, and secondly, that if they were spoken they were spoken on privileged occasions. There was also a plea of justification. The first question, his Lordship said, was whether the words were published or spoken, and secondly, that if they were spoken they were spoken on privileged occasions, on which, in the interests of justice, medical men were bound to communicate certain professional secrets, but as to imparting a secret for the protection of one's wife or children, that was a very delicate matter. After having read and commented on the correspondence between plaintiff and Dr. Playfair, his Lordship said he would have liked to have heard from Sir James Kitson how the secret affected him, and what induced him to defray the allowance. He did not complain that he had not been called, but his evidence would have been most satisfactory. His Lordship then read the correspondence that had passed between Mrs. Playfair and the plaintiff.

VERDICT.

The jury retired at 1.48, and returned into court shortly before three with a verdict for plaintiff, damages £12,000. At the announcement of the verdict, loud cheers were given, and the plaintiff was conducted away in a fainting condition by her husband and some solicitors.

Judgment was given accordingly.

Mr. Mathews applied for leave to appeal on the ground of privilege.

His Lordship declined on the ground that the jury by their finding found expressed malice.

Mr. Mathews asked for leave on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Mr. Walton opposed the application.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Yes.

Mr. Walton: I also ask for leave to amend the statements of claim which ask for a smaller sum, together with costs, and a certificate for special jury.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Mathews; I apply for a stay of execution pending an appeal, the damages being brought into court.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: What do you say to this?

Mr. Walton: It is a matter for your lordship. I have considered the matter, and can consent to nothing.

REMINISCENCES OF A SPORTSMAN.

SIR CLAUDE CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY has lately published a volume of memoirs which have been edited by Mr. G.H.B. Dewar. Sir Claude all through his life has been an ardent sportsman and his great ambition has been to win a Grand National. Sir Claude as a young man, went with his regiment, the 60th Rifles, to India, and rode and shot much in that Empire. Here is a story of a small match which brought about a quaintly close finish:—

Another of my companions out shiping was Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, a very popular soldier in India in those days. Well, I recollect a friendly little bet Thackwell and I once had as to who would make the best bag in the day. We had actually tied when day light failed; but on our way home in the dusk Thackwell by a piece of good luck got an unexpected shot, and knocked over his snipe. A kite swooped down and picked it up. Thackwell, who was unloaded, though he alone had twigged what the bird of prey had done on my behalf. He slyly tried to say very casually, "I say, tickle up that kite, old fellow," but his anxiety was obvious enough. "Very well," said I, suiting my action to his word; "but of course the snipe will go to my bag." to which he could not very well demur. Poor chap, he was killed by a tiger a few days after, or rather died from the shock of an operation which had to be performed on him on the jungle, as he instantly received during the last few years all sorts of suggestions for improvements in the science and practice of ballooning, but never one from a thoroughly practical aeronaut. Therefore all attempts to make balloons reach their destination in spite of the wind have, on the whole, proved as flat failures as the ridiculous things misnamed flying machines.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ON THE JAPANESE.

FRANCIS XAVIER, "the Apostle of the Indies, landed at Goa, the capital of the Portuguese East, in May, 1542. His missionary career, from first to last, is sketched sympathetically in a little volume by Mary McMeekan, which blesses Kegan Paul have just published. But, more than any other, the last and shortest part of it, that on Japan, will interest the modern reader. After some six years work in India, and in the Eastern Archipelago, Xavier sailed for Japan in 1549.

It is profoundly interesting (says the "Daily News") to place our present-day conception of Japan and the Japanese side by side with that formed by the missionary three and a half centuries ago. His conception and ours are identical. Every word he wrote on the subject might have been written in the year 1890. The intellectual alertness, the moral character, the tolerant, unprejudiced spirit, the thirst for new things, the energy, manysidedness, and gift of prompt decision which distinguish the Japanese from all Asiatic races, and are the admiration of our time, were as plain to Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, as they are to us. He impresses (and amuses) one to read that there were Japanese students in the Seminary of Goa in Xavier's time, before it. It is also clear that in the apostles time the Japanese genius for travel appeared all over the East. It was in Malacca, it seems

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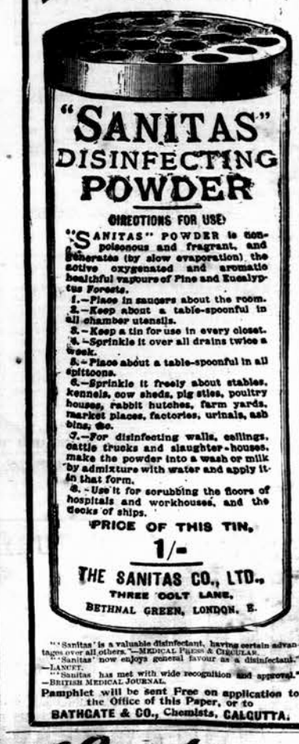

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1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.
Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

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For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

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For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.
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For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.
FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

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For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.
A certain cure for Horse Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.
This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

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By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

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No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.
No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for egs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.
No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.
No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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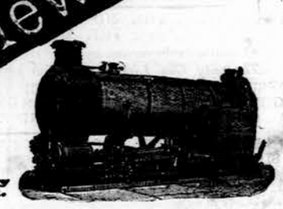

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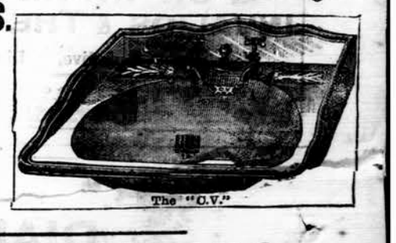

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